

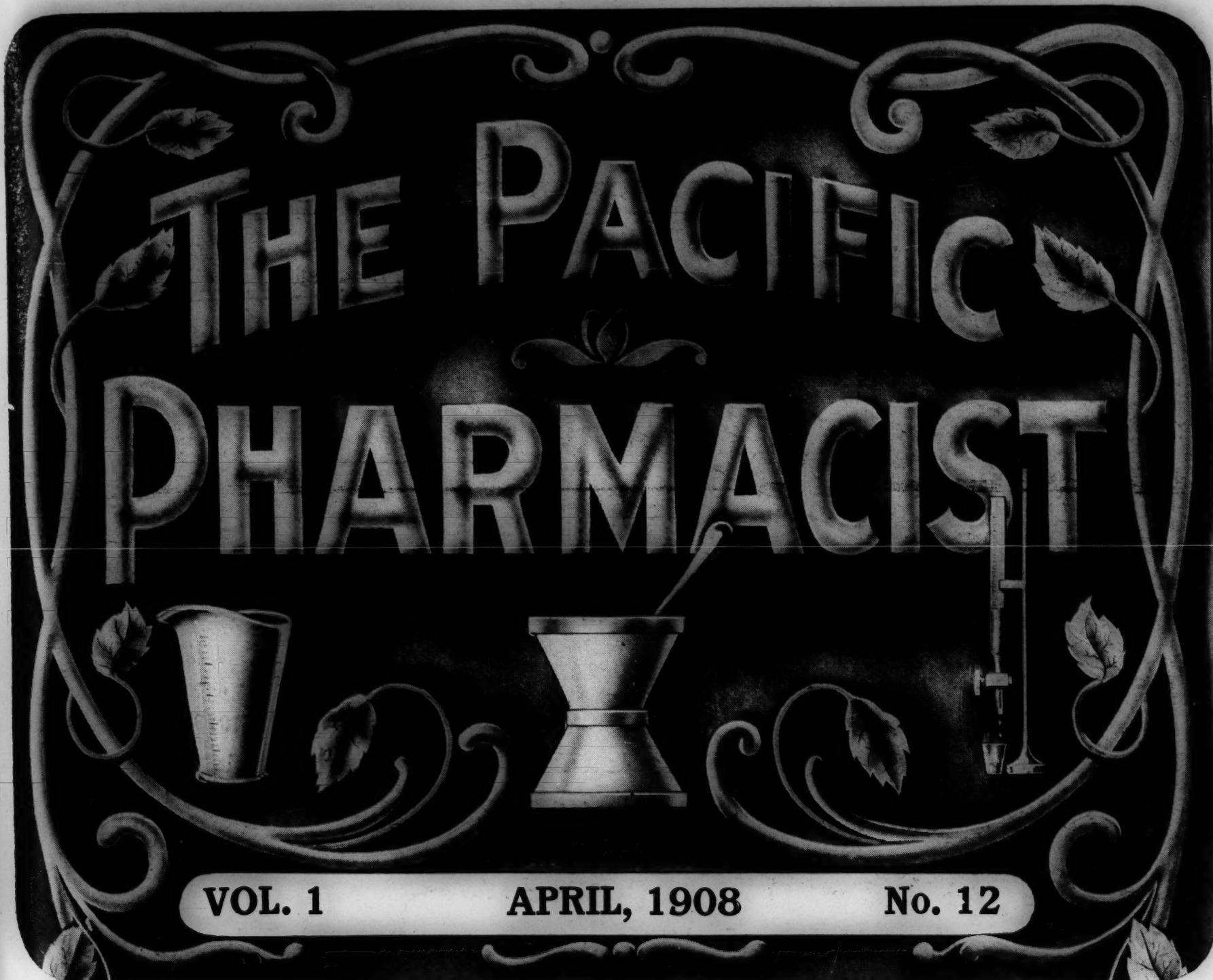
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THE PACIFIC PHARMACIST

VOL. 1 APRIL, 1908 No. 12

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CALIFORNIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

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Eusoma Ointment.....\$2.00 per doz.
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Iodan Capsules, 10 minim (2½ gr. Iodine) 7.00 " "
Iodan Capsules, 5 minim (1¼ gr. Iodine) 6.50 " "
Mercuran Capsules 6.00 " "

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Fellows' Syrup

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This is to remind you that most sales of FELLOWS' SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES are made on physicians' prescriptions, in which case the profit to the retail druggist is nearly 100 per cent.

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The following is a copy of a letter issued from the Department of Agriculture to us:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
WASHINGTON

November 1, 1906.

The Antikamnia Chemical Company,
St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—

Your guaranty as to the character of the materials manufactured and sold by you, given in accordance with Circular 21 of this office, has been received, found to be in proper form and is regularly filed. The serial number attached thereto is No. 10.

Respectfully,
W. M. HAYS, Act. Sec'y.

All Antikamnia Preparations are sold under this guaranty and our Serial No. 10 appears on every package sold under the new law, thus assuring the retail drug trade of the absolute reliability of these pharmaceuticals.

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And Diamond Dyes dye them all.

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THE Pacific Pharmacist

Official Organ of the California Pharmaceutical Association

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL DEVOTED TO SCIENTIFIC PHARMACY AND
THE INTERESTS OF THE DRUG TRADE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1907, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. 1

APRIL, 1908

No. 12

Published on the Fifteenth Day of Each Month
by THE GALEN PUBLISHING COMPANY
723-728 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, California

W. M. SEARBY	<i>Editor-in-Chief</i>	ALBERT SCHNEIDER	} <i>Associate Editors</i>
J. H. FLINT	<i>Assistant Editor</i>	H. B. CAREY	
HENRY KAPLAN		<i>Business Manager</i>	

Address all communications and make all checks and money orders payable to THE PACIFIC PHARMACIST.

Communications on questions pertaining to Pharmacy and the Drug Business are solicited. The name of the writer should accompany every article, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

No attention will be paid to anonymous articles. Stamps should be enclosed if rejected communications are desired returned.

**NOTE—The office of the Pacific Pharmacist has been removed to
723-728 Pacific Building, 4th and Market Streets**

Editorial Notes

OUR FIRST MILESTONE With this issue The Pacific Pharmacist completes the first year of its publication. This is a good time to look back over the past and take note of its shortcomings; to peer into the future, and take account of its difficulties; and then dispassionately ask ourselves "Was it worth while?"

We entered upon the publication of this journal in the belief that it was wanted. There seemed to be need of a journal conducted on pharmaceutical lines, that should represent the views, the feelings and the interests of pharmacists in California and the other Pacific Coast States. An editor-in-chief

was selected whose experience in pharmacy extended over half a century, during which time he had been continuously engaged in business as a druggist, and had also served many years as a teacher of pharmacy, member of Boards of Pharmacy, and as editor of a pharmaceutical journal; and other men of ample pharmaceutical experience and well-known ability were selected as associate and assistant editors. Was the enterprise judiciously launched?

Cui Bono? Naturally we have been anxious to know how our journalistic venture was received. Our

reception was far more hearty than we dared to hope for, much less expect. Modesty forbids us to reproduce all the nice things our readers have written to us, but the expressions on the whole have been most appreciative. And we take this opportunity of acknowledging the many kind words that have come to us in this way. We wish also to thank the druggists of California, in particular, for the general response to our appeal for subscriptions, so that our success in this respect is greater than we had expected. So far, therefore, as relates to our readers, we say very heartily, "It was worth while."

Our Advertisers But how about our advertisers? Have they met the new demand? In reply to this query we refer to our advertising pages, where will be found many representatives of the very elect—the most careful, conservative, eclectic firms, whose business standing is of the highest, and who do not advertise indiscriminately. This department of our business is steadily growing, notwithstanding the financial stringency which led many firms to curtail their advertising, and even in some cases to temporarily discontinue it altogether. With many thanks to those who have favored us with a share of their advertising business, we say that from the point of advertising "It was worth while."

There is, however, one favor which we would ask of our readers in connection with this subject. Just as we are anxious that our subscribers who help us financially with their subscriptions should be benefited by the perusal of this journal, so are we anxious that our advertisers, who also give us very material financial aid, should in like manner profit by the use they make of our

pages. Now we know many of our subscribers would really like to help us in the publication of this journal. They cannot give us more effective assistance than by patronizing our advertisers, and we ask them to do this whenever they can.

Our Contributors There is still another class of persons whom we have had in mind from the inception of this enterprise—our contributors. We knew from experience that a pharmaceutical journal published in a State where there are hundreds of graduated pharmacists would call forth contributions from the pens of some who would not send their articles to a trans-continental journal. We therefore expected that some of these would be willing to contribute of their experience to a local publication. While the response to our efforts to develop local talent and to be its mouthpiece has not been so great as it might have been, yet the good work has been going on and is in a fair way to a richer fruition. A reference to our copious **Index** will show that not a single number has yet appeared without some original matter from a Pacific Coast writer, and the indications are that these will increase in numbers and value. One who gave his life for humanity said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and we feel sure our contributors in the long run—perhaps not in every individual instance—gain largely themselves by what they give to others through our columns. So, for our contributors' sakes, it was "worth while."

Our Exchanges No journal wants to live without the respect and to some considerable extent the good-will of its contemporaries. In this respect **The Pacific Pharmacist** has been fortunate. Our exchanges have given us a generous reception. Only

kind and complimentary words have come from any of them, and we are grateful for this recognition.

Summary After all that has been said above, we shall, we trust, be pardoned if we indulge in a little self-gratulation at the result of our year's work. We have tried to serve the druggists of the Coast, to watch their interests as business men and as pharmacists. We are trying to evoke the dormant talent hereabouts and to keep it from being lost in "innocuous (?) desuetude." In these ways we believe we are benefiting the entire drug trade of the Coast, and if we can do this while receiving an adequate support from subscribers and advertisers, we shall say "It was worth while."

MAY 19th, 20th and 21st. These are to be red letter days. Don't make any appointments that will interfere with your attending the California Pharmaceutical Association and the Pacific Pharmaceutical Association meetings on those days. This will be no ordinary gathering. Our Oakland friends have planned to give the State Association the biggest kind of a boost. They are tired of the condition of things that have kept this great State with its varied interests and attractions from having once a year a good live turn out, such as they have in every other State in the Union. The time is ripe for the introduction of the new order, in which mutual helpfulness and consideration will play a larger part than in the past. The Oaklanders will give us a warm welcome and a very hospitable entertainment. Let the attendance be worthy of their open-handed hospitality.

ARMY PHARMACISTS AS COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

A bill has been introduced into the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, "for the reorganization of the Army Medical Department." It is Senate Bill 6001. It provides for some radical changes in the organization of the Medical Department, and also for the establishment of a department of pharmacy, and defined the duties of these officers. Section 6, which relates to this portion of the bill, reads as follows:

"That there shall be established a department of pharmacy with a commissioned officer at the head, who shall rank as colonel, and with such number of commissioned subordinates with rank of majors, captains, and lieutenants as may be determined by the chief of the Medical Corps and the Secretary of War, all of whom must be graduates of some recognized college of pharmacy. This department shall be charged with the purchase and distribution of all medical and hospital supplies; the care, preservation, and preparation of medicine, dressings, books, and appliances, and the sterilization and care of all instruments. It shall also be charged with the clerical work, the maintenance of records and correspondence relating to hospitals and their inmates, the rendering of returns, reports, and records pertaining to the sick and wounded."

This recognition of pharmacists by including them with the commissioned officers is one which the American Pharmaceutical Association has for years been endeavoring to obtain. Whether it will be possible to secure the passage of this measure in the present session is doubtful, as some of its provisions dealing with army matters are likely to be opposed by present high functionaries. But it is a good thing to get the question before Congress and the people. This reform must come some day. Until it does, the U. S. Army will be shunned by the brightest of our young pharmacists,

because it offers no inducements to them either in the way of compensation or social position. The bill has been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

**PHARMACISTS
IN THE
FLEET**

Before our next issue appears, the fleet will be with us. Arrangements are being made by our citizens to give all, officers and men, a royal reception. Decorations, parades, illuminations, banquets, and every means known to man, will be employed to show the jackies that we are glad to see them and want them to carry away pleasant recollections of their visit. In addition to these general festivities, the pharmacists of San Francisco and the bay counties are anxious to entertain the pharmacists of the fleet in such way as circumstances will permit. At the present writing it is impossible to find out whether these men can obtain the necessary shore leave on the same day, or even to obtain a list of their names. But every effort will be made to show them some attention, and we hope these efforts will be successful.

**PHARMACISTS
IN THE
PUBLIC HEALTH
AND MARINE
HOSPITAL
SERVICE**

Pharmacists in the Government employ are not receiving either the compensation or recognition which they ought to have. Congressman Hepburn has introduced a bill (H. R. 18794) "to promote the efficiency of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service," which, if passed, will put the medical officers of this service on the same footing as regards pay, allowance (including longevity), leave of absence and waiting orders as are allowed in the army. But the bill

makes no provision whatever for an improvement in any of these respects of the condition of the pharmacists. An effort is being made to remedy this serious omission by amending Section 3 to read as follows (the words enclosed in brackets constitute the amendment):

"Sec 3. That the officers in charge of the divisions of zoology, pharmacology, and chemistry, in the Hygienic Laboratory (**and the pharmacists of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service**) shall be entitled to leaves of absence and waiting orders as now allowed by law and regulations to commissioned officers of the Service, and their pay, and allowance of longevity, and commutation shall be the same as those received by professors of the Military Academy at West Point. The division of pathology and bacteriology shall be in charge of a commissioned medical officer, as now provided by regulation."

This amendment ought to pass. The government pharmacists demand a proper recognition of their profession, and those in the P. H. and Marine Hospital Service should be provided for in the same manner as the doctors, zoologists, pharmacologists and chemists. Now is the time for action. Pharmacists should bring pressure to bear on their Senators and Congressmen to induce them to attend to the matter and remedy a great injustice.

**PHARMACY
AFFAIRS IN
CUBA**

The difficulty between the Cuban pharmacists and Provisional Governor Magoon were not settled on the date of our last letter from Havana, received a few days ago. Just what the situation is we are unable to say, but it appears that Governor Magoon has suspended his decree recognizing the "Practicos" until after his return from Washington. In the meantime a commission has been appointed to inquire into the matter, and to report

their findings. This commission consists of three pharmacists and four members from the University of Havana. Both parties have been instructed to demand.

(1) The complete withdrawal of the Decree of December 31.

(2) The maintenance in all its integrity of the existing system of study at the School of Pharmacy, which system alone can form the true basis of professional competency.

(3) The absolute fulfillment of the laws regulating the exercise of pharmacy and the severe punishment of all infractions.

It remains to be seen whether Governor Magoon will agree to these demands. He will probably insist upon some measures that shall do away with the crying evils which his decree was intended to accomplish, viz.: first, the renting of their names by "regentes" (i. e., graduated and licensed pharmacists) who give no attention to the business conducted in their names; and secondly, the conducting of pharmacies by "practicos" without sufficient education and knowledge.

Our Cuban correspondent says that the graduated pharmacists object to the decree of Governor Magoon, in that it permits men of little or almost no preliminary education and pharmaceutical training to conduct and own pharmacies after passing an examination that is quite inadequate to test their knowledge. It appears that there is also a feeling that the examinations can hardly be impartial owing to the business and personal relations of some of the examiners. Furthermore, it is alleged that bogus certificates as to the amount of experience candidates have had in pharmacy are accepted without proper scrutiny, and that some who are book-keepers, etc., doing no pharmacy, are among the candidates. It would seem as if it ought to be possible to remedy

these abuses without breaking down the whole fabric of pharmaceutical education in Cuba, and we hope our next advices will tell of some wise, conservative action being agreed upon by the Governor, the reputable pharmacists and the University.

DEATH OF J. G. TANNER

We deeply regret to chronicle the death of J. G. Tanner, a pioneer druggist of Santa Cruz, which took place suddenly on March 27th. We understand that his health had not been good for some time, but his demise at this time was quite unexpected. He collapsed at the breakfast table that morning, and remained in a semi-unconscious state until 1:45, when he passed away. It is said Mr. Tanner never fully recovered from the shock of Major McLaughlin's tragedy, the family having been his very close friends. In the death of Mr. Tanner we have lost a friend, the drug trade a worthy member, his city and State a valuable citizen.

A. E. EBERT

The California College of Pharmacy has received the portrait of the late Dr. Albert Ebert, presented by the U. S. P. trustees. In honor of the event, the directors, faculty and students were assembled in the lecture hall of the college and attention was called to the life and labors of Mr. Ebert by Professors A. Schneider and W. M. Searby, to whom he was well known.

PROHIBITION AND ALCOHOL FOR PHARMACEUTICAL USES

Prohibition has been making immense strides the last few years, and is now the law of the land in a number of the States, and in extensive portions of other States, especially in

the rural districts. Backed by the strong prohibition sentiment, a bill has been introduced into Congress by Representative Acheson of Pennsylvania which absolutely **prohibits interstate transportation of all intoxicating liquors**. This bill, if it should become law, would not only prevent intoxicating beverages from passing through prohibition territory, but would also shut out alcohol intended for the manufacture of chemicals and pharmaceuticals. An effort is being made to get a clause inserted into the bill providing that "nothing in the act shall interfere with the shipment or delivery of pure alcohol to wholesale or retail druggists or to pharmaceutical or other manufacturers who, under the laws of the State into which alcohol is shipped, are authorized to purchase or sell such alcohol for use in the manufacture of drugs, medicines or pharmaceutical supplies." It is to be hoped that this modification will become a part of the bill, should it become law.

STATE ASSOCIATION MEETING IN MAY On page 619 will be found an outline of the entertainments being arranged by the local committee. That the meetings will be both profitable and enjoyable, is now fully assured. It is also certain that there will be a good attendance, but the committee is determined to make this a memorable meeting in the history of the Association, and want the attendance to be beyond all precedent. Those who are unable to attend will miss a rare treat.

Loss in Delivery of Prescriptions

[Editor **Western Druggist**]: A recent issue of the **Western Druggist** has an article by Mr. Moore on "Preventing Loss in Delivering Prescriptions." I submit my de-

livery ticket which works well. It shows whether a parcel is paid for, to be charged or to be collected and how much change is given to errand boy. The small ticket is

For M.....	Address.....	Paid.....	Charge.....	Collect.....	FROM W. BODEMANN THE HYDE PARK PIONEER DRUGGIST Lake Ave. and 50th St., Chicago		No.....	Date.....
For M.....	Address.....	Paid.....	Charge.....	Collect.....	Del'd by.....	No.....	Date.....	

kept at the store and checked off every day, and either a charge certified or payment verified. The large ticket goes on the parcel, and tells its own record to the customer. I think it is an improvement on Mr. Moore's somewhat cumbersome method. I am more in favor of this method the longer I use it. In this locality we have more credit than cash sales and quite often find that a credit parcel has gone out without the charge being entered. This slip catches the loss the next morning. By its use I save two to three dollars a day.

WILHELM BODEMANN.

CHICAGO, February 5, 1908.

Original Communications

THE DRUGGIST'S HELP

J. A. Sanford, Stockton.

At no time since I have been connected with the retail drug trade, and that is somewhat over thirty years, have I seen help so scarce as in the last three or four years. Journals East and West report about the same conditions.

The supply in all lines has been under the demand, but nothing to compare with the retail drug trade. Plenty of explanations and reasons have been set forth, but to my way of thinking there is above all one principal reason, and that is the conditions under which our helpers work do not compare favorably with other ordinary retail lines.

When the demand in general is quite up to or above the supply of help, the helpers can be choosers. Seemingly, the retail drug trade is not a favorite choice. And why?

In a rather general way there strikes me as five reasons at least:

First—Lately gathered statistics, collected by experts at a great outlay by the authorities at Washington, show that young men and women drop into the callings that require the least preparatory period and the quickest returns. The ultimate result or pay seems to be lost sight of. Only about five per cent choose callings that demand probation, and the resulting lower wages that naturally come during this educational period. To start right in the retail drug trade a better general education is needed than for any of the common retail callings.

Second—Legislative restrictions loom up big to the young man entering the retail drug trade. The great care demanded in handling many articles and the responsibility of the passing

out of poisons, all act to chill the young man's ambition and deter him from going on. Conversation with associates in other lines and their freedom from dangerous responsibility all help our young man to decide against the drug trade as a calling. The long-headed one can see that legislative restriction in the end creates an exclusiveness on the job, in fact, puts a premium on it, but the majority don't see this.

Third—Some associate in the store returns from a trial with the Board of Pharmacy and reports failure to pass. The boys all get a chill, the old ones console, but the young fellow says, no, I quit right now. When we hear so much about the perfection of the Massachusetts schools, and take a report of their Pharmacy Board that out of a class of 128 only about 12 pass, it does look chilly. Either the Board standard is much exalted or the candidate material is not what it ought to be. I think some of our Boards have placed a standard far above the actual needs. At the present time to fully qualify for a prescription clerk, the time involved and expense incurred is little short of that to be a Doctor of Medicine, with but few of the advantages of the latter.

Fourth—With the one, two, three we have spoken of, if our young man is a stayer he is still with us, but up to this stage many a one will have dropped out.

Maybe about this time our helper gets to figuring up the nights, holidays and Sundays, and finds he labors each year in the retail drug trade some seven or eight weeks more than his chums in dry goods, hardware or furniture stores. This is the feather that breaks the

camel's back. Right here is where the retail drug trade has to get busy, and get busy soon at that. We must have educated young men to start with. We must have legislative restrictions and the Board of Pharmacy must be upheld, but when it comes to the working hours there must be reform and a breaking away from old-time traditions.

Fifth—Current wages for drug salesmen are only about on an average with skilled salesmen in the leading retail lines. Compensation should be as good or a little better, owing to longer working hours. That wages of a few years ago were insufficient is proved by the great number of graduates that never registered with the Board, and also the number of licentiates not in the trade today. The average of expense in our trade is high, the sales also are small on the average, and the business is not the Scotty gold mine that the newspapers tell us it is, but after all, our helpers should be paid the very best wages that the business will allow. Poor wages have discouraged many a good man and barred him from the drug trade. We must take into account the five thoughts I outlined if the personnel of the retail trade is to be kept up.

I remember many years ago in an Eastern store we opened at 6 a. m. in summer and closed at 11 p. m., on Sunday a few hours shorter, all for sixty dollars a month. When I came to San Francisco a job was offered me at \$65 a month, to work from 6:30 a. m. to 11 or 12 p. m., sleep in the back storeroom for night calls, one night off a week, and one Sunday off a month. I didn't take the job. No man under such working conditions is fit to put up prescriptions, nor can any salesman do justice to his customers. If any worker needs rest and respite from his

work it is the drug clerk. His work is one of constant and trying responsibility. When on duty he must be clear-headed and alert. A 50-cent prescription improperly handled may mean a \$5,000 damage suit, and a damaged reputation for both man and business.

With the M. D. and his pocket case there are but few reasons for night prescriptions or night calls. The druggist's telephone solves this, as well as the late hours that some stores claim to be necessary. As for Sunday work, I don't think five per cent of the sales are for actual necessities. Some people talk about night work and Sunday work as if a drug clerk was just about the same as a shelf bottle or a mortar and pestle—just a useful piece of furniture that was to be always on hand.

A lot of people forget or never remember that the druggist and his help are human and need rest and recreation as well as any one else.

The other fellow wants his nights and half Saturday and his Sundays off, his theatre, his concert, his auto rides, his baseball, and so also does the druggist want rest. A day off takes the blue scum off the eyes, the store looks better, the customers look better, the world looks better, everything looks better. It's science to rest; you can call it Sense Science, Christian Science or any other kind of science, but it's science anyhow.

Rest and recreation are the spiritual food and drink for the mind, and just as necessary as food and drink. Not long ago I heard of a young man who asked his employer for a vacation. The boss said he had taken no vacation for fifteen years. The young man told him one fool of that kind was enough.

The druggist needs to get more atmosphere. One can get oxygen from a gas bag, and the chemist says it's

the same as the outside kind, he can't find any difference; but your lungs, your body and your blood can find the difference.

It's said a stage horse that is kept on one section of a route for long periods will die at half the age of one that is changed every little while from one part of the route to another. There is a moral in this for the druggist who never takes a day off or lets his help do it.

Druggists should enjoy life more, broaden out more, get in the open more, get in the affairs of life more. If a stray one now and then goes to the Legislature, it would do him good and do us good.

Let's have better conditions for ourselves and our help. We need it, we deserve it, but we won't get it if we don't go after it. Let us rest more on Sundays and work less at night. The conditions of our calling are what is making help shy. The business if managed right is right. We don't need to work all the time, and the young man won't go into a trade where he must do it.

People buy their bread and beefsteaks on Saturday. They can do the same with postage stamps and a whole bunch of allied items that druggists are now dealing out on Sundays.

THE BUSINESS SIDE OF PHARMACY

The last two lectures on this topic were delivered to the Senior Class of the California College of Pharmacy on March 12th and 26th, by F. C. Smith, expert accountant, the subject being Drug Store Bookkeeping. As Mr. Smith has for several years had charge of the accounts of a number of drug stores, both small and large, he is well fitted to give instruction in the best method of keeping the books of such firms.

Whatever method of keeping the accounts of a drug store is adopted, it should be systematic. Any other way leads to confusion and error, often great loss. In the British navy's books a red thread runs through all the paper used. So there should be a system running through all your business, and particularly through the bookkeeping part of it. The speaker recently experted the books of a druggist who had estimated his expenses at 23% of his sales. When all the charges that properly belonged to the expense account were charged up, it was found that they were 45%, nearly double the druggist's estimate. He was steadily losing money and did not know it.

Assuming that you use a cash register, when should the money be taken up? At some time when there is the least interruption. Two persons should always attend to this. Take out every cent, return the exact amount left for change, and count the remainder. Should the cash register be rung back to zero, or should the record be allowed to run to the end of the week or of the month? Some prefer one system and some the other, but generally it is best to ring it back every day. Mistakes, if any have been made, are more easily traced, and a discrepancy is not carried forward from day to day. Bank every dollar you take in. If you pay money out of the register all day and deposit only what is left, your banker looks at the totals, and infers that your business is much smaller than it is. Pay all bills by check, even petty cash for expenses, etc. If for convenience you pay a number of small sums out of the register during the day, add these all up at night and draw a check for it and deposit that check with your other cash. Let your banker know all about

your business. Make an accurate and honest showing of your business. Why should you do this? For several reasons. If you want to sell your store and report sales of \$1,200 or \$3,000 a month, and the intending purchaser is referred to your banker, the banker will corroborate the showing of your books.

Avoid the use of loose slips of paper for charging goods sold. Enter all sales in a book. Don't make charges on a pin file. The original entries of goods sold should be made in a day book. Cash received in payment of bills should also be entered in a book. Beware of cashing checks for customers who have accounts. Have a rubber stamp handy to stamp all such checks "For Cash." Then if he claims that he paid you a bill by check, and produces the check, your stamp shows that you gave him the coin for that check.

Write all entries for cash received or goods sold immediately. In making bills and statements the "outlook" envelopes are convenient and safe. The name on the bill serves as the address for the envelope, being visible through the translucent paper. This effectually prevents the mortifying mistake of sending a bill to the wrong person.

Get your bills out monthly, and on the first of the month. People expect them then. Some pay all bills they have on hand at that time, and let the others go until the next month. A firm whose books I once kept send out their bills on the last day of the month, with a memorandum on them, stating that "all items bought after the 29th of the month will appear in our next month's statement." If you are dilatory about getting your bills out, your customers think that you are in no hurry to get the money, so they are in no hurry to pay, or they conclude

that you are careless or unmethodical. Both impressions are bad.

Beware of buying indiscriminately of Tom, Dick and Harry, or of small men, especially if your capital is small. These people are usually short of money, and worry you with their little bills. If you are dealing almost entirely with responsible houses, and for some cause are not able to pay your bills promptly for a few months and you tell them frankly why, they will usually be lenient and give you the time to catch up in your payments. But these men who do business on a shoestring will worry the life out of you.

Learn to say "no" to a drummer. Buy goods only when you want them. Study the Sheldon School of Salesmanship, the fundamental principle of which is to sell only to men who want the goods. This work shows you how to get in touch with your customers. Some people on going into a store always look and even sometimes ask for a certain clerk. "He knows what I want." Get all your customers to feel that way, and you need fear no competition.

In keeping your books, it is important to charge everything to the right account. It is not always easy to decide whether an outlay should be charged to expense, to fixtures or to merchandise. For instance, some persons charge all wages and salaries to expense, others have a separate account for salaries. Now the wages of the porter who cleans the store, etc., goes to expense. It is part of the cost of the day's business and is used up in that. The wages of laboratory hands goes to merchandise, because it is part of the cost of the laboratory product, the same as the drugs, etc., used in making them. But the salaries of the manager, bookkeeper, salesman, etc.,

go to salaries account, being executive or managerial expenses. Again, the fixture account should be charged with all additions thereto, but not necessarily with repairs to them, which usually belongs to expense. If you break a shelf or mirror and buy another to replace it, that outlay should be charged to expense, because the fixtures have not increased in value by replacing what had been destroyed. Fixtures can be sold, hence have a present value. Expenses cannot be turned into cash. Your fixtures are an asset—they constitute a portion of the value of the store. Permanent improvements, which have to be left with the landlord when you give up the building, should be separately valued. They may add to the value of your lease.

Now in regard to keeping accounts. The loose-leaf ledger system is the simplest, quickest, and, in most respects, the best in vogue. Use those that are ruled in columns, or, if you prefer bound books, get those that are ruled in the same way. They can be bought of the commercial stationery houses. In your cash book, for instance, have a column for each of the following items: merchandise, expense, salaries, wages, interest or discount, personal (for each member of the firm), cigars, stationery, candy, soda water, etc. These items are totaled at the end of the month, and, if you have separate entries on the receipts side of your cash book, you can easily learn at the end of the year, and usually a good deal sooner, whether any department of your business is losing money. Don't forget that each department of your business should pay its proportion of the rent, light, salaries and other expenses of the store.

The lecturer then gave a detailed

exposition of the method of keeping these accounts, filing bills and statements, making out statements, transferring accounts, etc. He showed how, by this method, a customer's account is always made out and can be handed to him without a minute's delay. Also how the account is closed and reopened, illustrating these with billheads, day book, ledger, etc. Where there are many credit sales, he recommended having two day books, one for Monday, Wednesday and Friday, the other for Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The book of the day is in this way always on the desk, close at hand, so that all debit sales can be entered before the goods are delivered. The book that is in the office being written up is not needed at the counter on that day.

THE HECTOGRAPH

H. D. Morgan, Ph. C.

Acquainted with our troublesome friend? Most of us are. Lots of fun to be "rushed to death" and on top of all this have a cranky restaurant keeper come in and demand a hectograph remodeled at short notice. You don't mind if you have the mass ready to melt and pour into his mould. But may be you have had an experience similar to mine—either out or find what you have has "gone bad."

Hectograph masses are "queer bits"—are either good or "all wrong." Most of them are the latter.

A hectograph should be firm but not hard—readily taking "copy," yet not sticky. So many papers have such a quantity of "sizing" (used to finish or put a polish) that when you've moistened the hectograph mass sufficiently to "take copy" it leaves enough moisture to hold your "sheet," even going so far as to let go some of its own rather than let go the paper.

While you may understand the process through which the ink goes from start to finish, you may find some difficulty in describing it to the "kid," should he ask. As near as my powers of explanation can be applied, you first dampen your mass (which should be moulded in a shallow dish about the shape of the paper you use) and dry it so that there is scarcely any perceptible moisture; press upon this the "copy" which you have written with hectograph ink upon a leaf of your regular stock. Smooth down the "copy," that no wrinkles or missed places remain. Allow to remain a few seconds and remove. Next take your "sheet" and press in a like manner and remove. If your "sheets" get "light," dampen by placing a thin sheet of paper over the "form" and passing over this a moist sponge. Don't allow the "form" to become more than moist.

The process consists in the "form," being porous, absorbing the ink in the form of your letters. Any surface coming in contact with the inky surface adheres to a small portion of the ink, giving a print. The mere moistening of the surface gives "life" to the "form." As most hectograph inks contain glycerin, they will give many prints.

A good hectograph mass should give up its ink to cold or lukewarm water. Hot water "eats" the hectograph.

Many hectograph masses are made clear, others have an insoluble powder added to give cheapness to the mass—to give body and to prevent air bubbles. If you do not heat the glue or gelatin too rapidly you will find few bubbles. Alcohol may be poured on the bubbles and will dispel them. Potassium dichromate and various chromes are also added. Our way is to skim off the bubbles with a paddle or stick.

Gelatin or glue, glycerin and water,

and perhaps some insoluble powder, are the regulars. Various proportions have been suggested. It will be found that unless you add sufficient antiseptic to the mass, micro-organisms will attack and liquify it. This is due to the fact that certain microbes feed on and liquify gelatin.

Too much water in the mass is not good, as spontaneous evaporation may cause cracking.

The formulæ below are the result of research laboratory work, unless otherwise noted:

U. S. Dispensatory—

Glue or gelatin	1 part
Water	2 "
Glycerin	4 "
Whiting or sifted terra alba	3 "

A few drops of phenol added; make **second. art.**

Gelatin	4 av. oz.
Glycerin	30 fl. oz.
Water	4 fl. oz.

Soak the gelatin in the water and drop it into the glycerin which has been heated. Pour into shallow tin dish.

Glue	7½ oz.
Glycerin	10 oz.

Soak glue in water; pour off excess water and add soaked glue to heated glycerin. Mould in dish to size of paper used.

Gelatin	8 oz.
Glycerin	10 oz.

Soak gelatin in cold water by turning so all parts will become wet. Pour off water and add soaked gelatin to the glycerin which has been heated. Mould in suitable dish.

All these give fairly good results, but the one which gave us best results is:

Gelatin, best	63.0
Glycerin	216.0
Distilled water	144.0

The gelatin is soaked in the water, by turning the layers of gelatin and separating from time to time. All surfaces will become wetted and the gelatin will be found quite soft. Dissolve

this in the glycerin which has been heated. Pour into the proper mould. Antiseptics added to this will improve its keeping.

The price to the consumer of these masses ranges from 50 to 75 cents a pound (presumably a pint). The cost of manufacture should be considered. The approximate cost of the last-mentioned formula will suffice, as from this you can figure, each article being the best. The formula reads approximately:

Gelatin, $\frac{1}{5}$ lb, costing	.08
Glycerin, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, costing	.11
Dist. water, 5 oz., costing	.01
Heat (liberal allowance), costing	.05
Cost per lb	.25
Selling price	.75
Cost	.25

For being a pharmacist .50

Since glue and gelatin are the tendons and ligaments, of nitrogenous composition, manufactured by boiling hoofs and bones of cattle, it will be seen they readily "char." Care must be taken not to scorch your product, or the "aroma" left on the "bill o' fare" will be far from appetizing.

Just a word in closing about hectograph inks. They are usually made from aniline or coal tar dyes, glycerin (and sometimes a little alcohol) and water. These inks do not dry too rapidly and give a clear, bright transfer and do not readily blot.

The cultivation of the acquaintance of the hectograph user is sometimes a profitable one, and certainly it is not beneath our profession to be able to make a good hectograph mass.

STERILE FILTERED WATER

By Albert Schneider

Pharmacists find considerable demand for distilled water. There is considerable profit in handling this water

for the use of consumers, to say nothing of its use for prescription purposes, yet to operate the still requires rather close attention, especially to the gas bill. Furthermore, some of the leading authorities declare that the drinking of distilled water is objectionable, because of the disturbance of the osmotic pressure in the cells of the digestive tract. That is, the distilled water acts as a mechanical poison. There is an excessive endosmosis inducing an abnormal distention of the cells, causing physiological disturbances. This action is due to the fact that the mineral salts present in natural drinking water are absent in distilled water.

The pharmacist can prepare cheaply and simply a marketable drinking water which does not have the objectionable qualities above referred to. Instead of distilling the water, filter it, using a Pasteur-Chamberland filter. Whether a large or small filter is used will depend upon the number of customers to be supplied. In all probability a two or three tube filter is large enough for the average retail store. "Rapid safety filters" are of no value whatever, and should not be used, as they are in no sense germ-proof. They merely remove coarse filth. It is true that the Pasteur-Chamberland filters are not absolutely germ-proof, but they remove most of the microbes present, as may be determined bacteriologically by the pharmacist himself. The few germs which may pass through the filter are to be killed by heating the water to the boiling point for 30 minutes or to 80° C. for an hour or so, whereupon it is ready for the market.

Such a filter will cost from \$15 to \$30 set up ready for use. From the filter the water may be conducted into the closed iron, porcelain lined container, where it is heated. A very small flame will maintain the heat as

the water issues from the filter in drops and not in a stream, as in the case of the "rapid safety filters" and other similar filters that are not germ-proof. Such water should be labeled Sterile Filtered Water and it can be guaranteed as being fully as free from germs as the distilled water and is much more palatable and wholesome. A method for re-aerating this, as well as distilled water, could readily be adopted. For example, a slight agitation of the containers, plugged with cotton to admit air (at the same time excluding air and dust microbes) will replace the lost air (oxygen). The water may also be carbonated, if desired. The adoption of some method for cooling the water is left to the pharmacist. Water to be palatable must be very cool, if not actually cold. Nothing is more unsatisfactory and insipid than water which just fails to be cool to the mouth, tongue and fauces.

The above is merely an outline in the rough. It is left to the pharmacist to plan the details of the heating apparatus and its connections with the filter and containers. The water may be filtered without heating it, as described, but such water cannot be guaranteed as being germ free, though it is approximately so. If the water supply to the pharmacy is known to be free from an excess of microbes (100 microbes per Cc. or less) the filtering is all that is necessary. Filtered water (passed through a Pasteur-Chamberland filter) is as clear as distilled water, but clearness does not necessarily prove that there are no microbes present. In a general way it is true that the number of microbes per Cc. of water is proportional to the percentage of organic filth present.

The writer has had occasion to examine distilled water used for pharmaceutical purposes, finding from 5,000

to 15,000 microbes per Cc. It is very evident that distilled water is not necessarily germ free. The contamination is due to the use of filthy (bacteriologically) containers, funnels and stoppers. A word of caution should be sufficient.

THE ESTIMATION OF CAMPHOR IN CAMPHORATED OIL [Linimentum Camphoræ, U. S. P.] BY MEANS OF THE POLARISCOPE

By Fred A. Hund, Ph. C.*

The instrument used for this work was made by Jos. and Jan Fric of Prague, Austria, and reads in circular degrees and hundredths of a degree. In every case the tube-length used was 100 mm., and the temperature was 13° C. (55.4° F.).

Cottonseed oil, which is the official solvent for camphor in camphorated oil, U. S. P., was polarized and showed absolutely no optical rotation.

Accurate solutions of camphor in cottonseed oil were made by cold process, and polarized, giving results as follows:

% Camphor by Wt.	Reading of Polariscope at Temperature 13°c. (55.4° F.)	Tube Length	Rotation for 1% of Camphor
10%	+ 4.92°	100 mm	+ .492°
10%	+ 4.92°	100 mm	+ .492°
20%	+ 9.94°	100 mm	+ .496°
20%	+ 9.90°	100 mm	+ .495°

These readings show that 1% of camphor in solution in cottonseed oil causes an average rotation of 0.493°. Therefore, to get the percentage by weight of camphor in solution in a sample of camphorated oil, divide the reading of the instrument for a tube-length of 100 mm. by 0.493. If a tube of 200 mm. length has been used, divide the reading by 2 to get the read-

*The work here shown was done in the Research Laboratory of the California College of Pharmacy.

ing for 100 mm., and then by 0.493 to get the percentage of camphor.

Another way to calculate the percentage of camphor present is to multiply the reading for 100 mm. (R) by the factor 2.0283, and add 0.000481, i. e., percentage camphor = $(R \times 2.0283) + 0.000481$.

The factor 2.0283 is obtained by dividing 1.000 by 0.493, the rotation for 1% of camphor. The number 0.000483 is added for the reason that on multiplying the reading for a 10% solution by the aforesaid factor, the product is not exactly 10% but 9.999519%, the difference being 0.000481, which is to be added as shown above.

Samples of camphorated oil from various drug stores in San Francisco were polarized by myself, and gravimetric estimations were conducted by W. G. Triebel. The method used by him was to counterbalance known weights of pure cottonseed and camphorated oils on counterpoised scale pans or watch glasses. Both glasses were then put into a drying oven, and kept at a temperature of 100° C. for one hour. The loss in weight of the camphorated oil was then calculated to percent of camphor. (This method was obtained from the Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association.)

The results of both the polariscopic and gravimetric estimations are given in the following table:

No. of Sample	Rotation for 100 mm.	% Camphor by Wt.	% Determined Gravimetrically
1	+ 5.57°	11.29%	11.00%
2	+ 10.86°	22.02%	25.50%
3	+ 6.21°	12.59%	12.75%
4	+ 8.94°	18.13%	19.10%
5	+ .60°	1.21%	1.50%
6	+ 8.10°	16.43%	16.00%

Sample No. 2 showed a distinct blue fluorescence, indicating that mineral

oil had been used instead of cottonseed oil. Subsequent testing proved this. The sample was much paler than the others made with cottonseed oil.

A sample of white petrolatum oil was polarized, giving a rotation of 0.72°.

MODE OF OPERATION OF THE COUNCIL ON PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

By Albert Schneider

The activity of the Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry has received much notice and much favorable as well as unfavorable comment from the medical and pharmaceutical press. Some of the medical journals are especially vitriolic in their criticisms. No doubt the unbiased authoritative critic could find things in the action and attitude of the Council which are objectionable, yet it cannot be denied that this body of men is doing much good and is having a salutary influence upon the manufacturer as well as user of proprietary remedies. It cannot be denied that there are thousands of "articles" manufactured and forced upon the market which have absolutely no cause for existence, either ethically, therapeutically, pharmaceutically or physiologically. There are thousands of busy practicing physicians who use articles simply because the advertisement declares it to be good. It may be that in time these busy physicians will find that the article is a fake, but in the meantime the manufacturer has taken in the shekels and is ready to place a new "good seller" on the market.

The chief aim of the council is to keep a watchful eye on new preparations of a patented and proprietary nature, endeavoring to sort the articles

which may have real therapeutic value from those which are apparently pernicious. There can be no doubt that such work is most desirable and all physicians and pharmacists will, in time, realize the good that is being done by the Council, to say nothing of the benefit to the public at large.

The following excerpts from a paper by Dr. G. H. Simmons will serve to explain what methods are followed by the Council in examining articles:

"Procedure

"As the members of the Council are scattered, meetings, except at rare intervals, are impracticable. The method of procedure, however, is simple, communication between the members being through a bulletin prepared and sent to each member by the secretary every Thursday. In this bulletin are arranged systematically the reports, motions, comments, discussions, etc., the matter being indexed so that ready reference to all past work is at hand for each member.

"The Council is divided into three definite divisions—chemistry, pharmacy and pharmacology. Articles are assigned to a sub-committee usually consisting of but one member for preliminary report. This sub-committee consults with other members, with outsiders, and, if thought advisable, makes or has made chemical analyses or physiologic examinations. If the sub-committee desires to communicate with the manufacturer, the correspondence is conducted through the secretary of the Council, the identity of the sub-committee not being divulged.

"When ready the report is placed in the Bulletin, together with such correspondence or other matter that the subcommittee may think necessary for the guidance of the members in arriving at a conclusion. The report may be preliminary or final. If final, the article is recommended for either Class A, B, C or D, and reasons given for the recommendation. When the final report is made, it is before the whole Council for action. If the article is put in Class A, it means acceptance; if in Class B, more definite information regarding the composition is wanted; if in Class C, certain modifications in the literature are required, and, if in Class D, it means refusal of recognition.

"The assignment of an article to Class A

or Class D is not necessarily final. If an article which has been voted to Class A is later found to conflict with the rules, the action of the Council may be reconsidered. Similarly, an article voted to Class D may again be taken up and finally accepted if it is found that it has been made to conform with the rules.

"Many manufacturers, believing that the publication of certain information in regard to their products would detract from their value, have often volunteered to furnish information for the private use of the Council. The Council, however, does not receive trade secrets, but insists that all information it receives may be published at its discretion. The Council desires information for the profession, and not for itself alone.

"Chemical Examination Not Always Made

"It is needless to say that the Council does not make chemical examinations of every remedy. Such a task is manifestly impossible. If the authors of text-books on physiology, on anatomy or on practice were to verify every statement they made, such works could not be completed in a lifetime. Instead, the authors, by virtue of their general knowledge of the subjects on which they write, select the truths as they see them. These, finally presented in the form of a text-book, are again accepted as truths by students, because they believe that the author was competent to select from the mass of literature at his command those statements which were most probably true. In the same way the Council has attempted to prove or disprove statements which seemed questionable, while it has accepted those which, from its general knowledge, were believed to be true. In this matter it is needless to say that the Council has been inclined to accept statements made by firms or persons known to be reliable and responsible, while it has been inclined to examine more closely the statements made by irresponsible parties, or by those who seemed to be inclined to exaggerate.

"Chemical Laboratory

"A chemical laboratory has been established in the Association building and is in charge of the secretary of the Council, Professor Puckner, and an assistant. While it is not possible to do a large amount of chemical work in this laboratory, it will be of great advantage in many ways.

"In connection with the movement much information relating to the general subject

has been gathered. This has been classified, indexed and made available for the future. This, in fact, is one of the important features of the work being done in the central office. In the past considerable matter has been published in drug or chemical journals and has never come to the attention of physicians—the very ones who should have been informed.

"The important drug and chemical journals of the world are taken for the laboratory, and the information obtained from them is most valuable. It is needless to say that hereafter physicians will be informed of matters which concern them that appear in this class of journals.

"In connection with the laboratory is an information bureau, in one division of which advertising literature has been collected and classified. This includes booklets, circulars, advertisements and write-ups in medical journals, etc., covering the last five years. The exhibit is interesting and instructive for those who want to make a study of this nostrum business, and will furnish texts for future sermons in the propaganda for common sense in therapeutics.

"Another division directly related to the above is a card index of those who have given testimonials or furnished write-ups of proprietary preparations. These cards are made up in great part from the matter on file. This division is also very interesting. While it contains the names of a few excellent men, the great majority are hardly known in their own locality, and yet their opinions are accepted without question by intelligent, well-educated practitioners. Some seem to have a habit of giving testimonials for all kinds of things, and it requires considerable space to record the references. It is encouraging to note that this exhibit is not growing so fast as it was. Evidently, testimonial giving is not so popular as it was previous to a year and a half or two years ago.

"It is well known, that while the **name** of a product does not change, the **composition** of the product may, and does. To be able to show this in the future, samples of many proprietaries are preserved, with date of receiving, etc.

"Coöperation of Others

"One favorable development is the co-operation of other workers in similar fields. A number of chemists in universities, schools of pharmacy, etc., have volunteered to assist, and it is expected that in the

future the aid of such men will be of great advantage in solving questions on which they are especially well qualified to pass. Several State and municipal boards of health are doing good work, and exchange of information with these is now a feature. This promises to develop in the future to the mutual benefit of these boards and the Council. It is hoped, in time to interest teachers in medical colleges; such help is sorely needed.

The advantage to the Council of having as members Dr. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and Dr. Kebler, chief of the Drug Laboratory, has been very great, for it has received not only their personal aid, but also material assistance from the departments with which they are connected. In fact, without the aid of these laboratories some of the work done would have been impossible. The profession is also under great obligations to Surgeon-General Wyman, who permitted Dr. Reid Hunt to serve as a member of the Council. Through Dr. Hunt's connection with the Hygienic Laboratory of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and with the permission of Surgeon-General Wyman, it has been possible to refer certain intricate problems to that laboratory that otherwise would have been difficult of solution.

"Foreign Coöperation

"Another promising feature is the fact that the Council is getting in touch with workers abroad. For instance, splendid work is being done in Berlin, especially in the investigation of the synthetic chemical compounds under the auspices of the German Apothecary Society. This is directed by Professor Thoms of the Pharmaceutical Institute of the University of Berlin, a chemist of international standing. Correspondence with Professor Thoms has been carried on for some months, and he has offered to assist the Council whenever possible. At the request of the Council, the Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association has just elected him a corresponding member of the Council.

"Professor Cushny of the University of London has been a corresponding member since he left this country soon after the Council was organized.

"It is hoped very shortly to get similar foreign correspondents in Paris, Switzerland and in other countries. Such coöperation will be of great assistance in dealing with foreign products.

"Conditions Already Improved"

"The work has been going on for a little over two years. To all appearances there are just as many nostrums on the market, and the advertising pages of certain medical journals are just as well filled with this class of medicines—in fact, if the truth must be told, better, and for reasons that should be evident. But in spite of this apparent evidence of prosperity, if one looks beneath the surface, one will find that a change has taken place. There has been a gradual decrease in the number of write-ups of proprietaries; there is evidence that physicians are thinking, that they have developed a healthy skepticism and no longer believe all that is told them about the wonderful cure-alls they are asked to prescribe. The detail men do not have such willing and credulous listeners. There has been a remarkable falling off in the sale of "ethical" proprietaries, especially those of the typical nostrum type. This is common knowledge to those in touch with the trade. A comparison of the catalogues of some of the manufacturing houses in circulation two years ago with those of today will reveal the fact that not a few of the "specialties" are missing. And the descriptive matter, formulas, etc., of many others are different from what they were. A part of this is explained by the national Food and Drugs Act, but only a part. Many of the changes had taken place before this law was passed.

"The influence of the Council in this connection has been greater than will ever be known. The knowledge that our profession is at last awake, that it has a body to expose the frauds that may be imposed on physicians has aroused some of the manufacturers at least to realize that old conditions have changed. The advertising literature is scrutinized more carefully; positive cures for incurable diseases are not so common."

CALIFORNIA MEDICINAL PLANTS

By Albert Schneider

272. *Cucurbita foetidissima*. Chili Cojote. Gourd. Cucurbitaceæ.

Leaves and the large roots are used for washing, but must be thoroughly rinsed because it is very irritating to the skin. Leaves are highly valued medicinally. The pulp of the green fruit is mixed with soap, and applied to

sores and ulcers. Seeds are ground and eaten.

273. *Cucurbita perennis* Gray. Chili Cojote. Mock orange. Cucurbitaceæ.

Pulp of green fruit used as a substitute for soap. Macerated root used as a remedy for piles and the seeds are eaten by the Indians. The roots are crushed by the Coahuila Indians, mixed with sugar and applied to the saddle sores of horses. (Barrows.) (U. S. Geog. Surv. Wheeler's Rep. Bot. VI: 44.) (Calif. Geol. Surv. Bot. I: 239.) Also used by Mexicans in tanning.

274. *Cymopteris acaulis*. Umbelliferæ.

This and several other species are used. Some species are perhaps poisonous. Roots said to be eaten by Indians.

275. *Cymopteris fendleri* G. Umbelliferæ.

Resembles *C. anisatum* and, like that plant, emits a strong anise-like odor when boiled. The decoction used with whisky is used as a warm stomachic bitters. Also used as a kitchen confection in dressing, etc. It has carminative and tonic properties. Roots of most species eaten by Indians. (U. S. Geog. Surv. Wheeler's Rep. Bot. VI: 44.)

276. *Cynoglossum grande* Dougl. Coyote. Dog ear. Boraginaceæ.

Cooked roots are eaten. Indians use grated roots to apply to scales and burns and to relieve stomachache. (Contrib. U. S. Natl. Herb 7: No. III, 382.)

277. *Cypripedium hirsutum* Mill. Larger yellow Lady's Slipper. Orchidaceæ.

Found in Maine, Minnesota, Alabama, Arkansas and sparingly in Colorado. Can no doubt be introduced into California.

278. *Cypripedium montanum*. Lady's Slipper. Orchidaceæ.

Not very plentiful and requires study. Another species, **C. californicum**, is found in Mendocino County.

279. **Cypripedium parviflorum** Salisb. Orchidaceæ.

Range much as preceeding, but extending farther north and west, to the State of Washington. Can no doubt be cultivated in certain areas of California.

280. **Cypripedium reginæ** Walt. Showy Lady's Slipper. Orchidaceæ.

In swamps of Georgia, Missouri and Minnesota. Can no doubt be introduced into the boggy swamp lands of California.

The poisonous nature of the above orchids was not suspected until about 1875, when Prof. H. H. Babcock called attention to symptoms produced not unlike those caused by poison ivy (**Rhus radicans**). In 1894 Prof. D. T. MacDougal of the State University of Minnesota (now at the New York Bot. Gardens) investigated these plants more carefully and reached the conclusion that the active principle (oil) occurred in the glandular trichomes of the leaves and stems. The action and exact chemical nature of this substance requires further study. (D. T. MacDougal. On the poisonous influence of **Cypripedium spectabile** and **C. pubescens**. Minnesota Bot. Studies. Bul. 9, Jan., 1894.)

281. **Cytisus laburnum** L. (**Laburnum vulgare**.) Papilionaceæ.

Cultivated in California.

282. **Cytisus scoparius** L. Broom. Papilionaceæ.

Very common as an ornamental plant throughout the State. A decoction is used as a diuretic and cathartic, in cardiac affections and in dropsy. In large doses it is poisonous and emetic. Said to be useful as a supporter of the heart's action during chloroform and ether anæsthesia.

A very common ornamental shrub throughout the State. Well-known medicinally. Numerous other species of cystisus are introduced. (U. S. Disp.)

New Official and Non-Official Remedies Tentatively Accepted

The following list of new and non-official remedies is tentatively accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association. The council desires to have it understood that the acceptance of an article does not necessarily mean a recommendation, but so far as known, it complies with the rules adopted by the council. The following are the rules governing the recognition of articles. The term "article" means any drug, chemical or similar preparation used in the treatment of disease:

"Rule 1.—No article shall be admitted* unless its active medicinal ingredients and the amounts of such ingredients in a given quantity of the article be furnished for publication. The general composition of the vehicle, its alcoholic percentage, if any, and the identity of other preservatives, if present, must be furnished.

"Rule 2.—No chemical compound will be admitted unless sufficient information be furnished regarding tests for identity, purity and strength, the rational formula or the structural formula, if known.

"Rule 3.—No article that is advertised to the public will be admitted; but this rule will not apply to disinfectants, and food preparations, except when advertised in an objectionable manner.

"Rule 4.—No article will be admitted whose label, package or circular accompanying the package contains the names of diseases, in the treatment of which the article is indicated. The therapeutic indications, properties and doses may be stated. (This rule does not apply to literature distributed solely to physicians, to advertising in medical journals, or to vaccines and antitoxins.)

"Rule 5.—No article will be admitted or retained concerning which the manufacturer, or his agents, make false or misleading statements as to geographical source, raw material from which made, or method of collection or preparation.

* That is, admitted into the booklet referred to—"New and Non-Official Remedies."

"Rule 6.—No article will be admitted or retained of which the manufacturer, or his agents, make unwarranted, exaggerated or misleading statements as to therapeutic value.

"Rule 7.—Labels on articles containing "poisonous" or "potent" substances must show the amounts of each of such ingredients in a given quantity of the product. A list of such substances will be prepared.

"Rule 8.—If the trade name of an article is not sufficiently descriptive of its chemical composition or pharmaceutical character, or is, for any other reason, objectionable, the council reserves the right to include with the trade name a descriptive title in the book. Articles bearing objectionable suggestive names will be refused consideration.

"Rule 9.—If the name of an article is registered, or the label copyrighted, the date of registration and a copy of the protected label should be furnished the council. In a case of registration in foreign countries, the name under which the article is registered should be supplied.

"Rule 10.—If the article is patented—either process or product—the number and date of such patent or patents should be furnished."

The list as here given is a tabulation prepared from the booklet published by the American Medical Association, entitled "New and Non-Official Remedies." Those desiring fuller information regarding these remedies should procure this booklet, which may be had through the secretary of the council, W. A. Puckner, 103 Dearborn Street, Chicago. As will be seen, the list is given in alphabetical order, according to proprietary names, followed by synonym or synonyms, name of manufacturer, source or composition, action, uses and dosage.

1. **Acetozone.** A mixture of equal parts benzoylacetyl peroxide and an inert powder. Parke, Davis & Co. External and internal germicide. For internal use dissolve 1 gm. in 1 L. of warm water, drink *ad lib.*

2. **Acetozone Inhalant.** Solution of benzoylacetyl peroxide in liquid petrolatum. Parke, Davis & Co. Respiratory antiseptic. Inhaled in form of fine spray.

3. **Acetphenetidinum U. S. P.** Phenacetin. Phenacetinum. Analgesic and antipyretic. 5 grains. (See U. S. P.)

4. **Acet-Theocinsodium.** Soluble theocin. Double salt of sodium acetate and 1,

3-dimethylxanthine sodium. Farbenfabriken Elberfeld, Germany. Diuretic in cardiac affections, dropsy and nephritis, 3-5 grains.

5. **Adnephryn Emollient.** F. Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich. Ointment of adnephryn (1-1000). Vasomotor constrictor action, inflammations. Local application.

6. **Adnephryn Oil Spray.** Adnephryn in a neutral oil (1-1000). F. Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich. **Mucous** membrane congestion, in the form of a spray.

7. **Adnephryn Solution.** Adnephryn in normal salt solution (1-1000), with 1% methaform. F. Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich. External and internal use in congestion, hemorrhage. Internally 3 to 30 minims.

8. **Adnephryn Suppositories.** Adnephryn in oil of theobroma (1-1000). F. Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich. Congestion, inflammation.

9. **Adrenalin. Suprarenalin.** Takamine's alkaloid of suprarenal glands. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. Nerve tonic, hemorrhages, congestions. External and internal use. Locally 1-12000 solution, internally 5 to 30 minims of 1-1000 solution.

10. **Adrenalin Chloride Solution.** Adrenalin hydrochloride in normal salt solution (1-1000) with $\frac{1}{2}\%$ chloretone. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. Use and dosage as for adrenalin.

11. **Adrenalin Suppositories.** Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. Adrenalin and oil of theobroma (1-1000).

12. **Aethylis carbamas, U. S. P.** Hypnotic 15 to 45 grains. (See U. S. P.)

13. **Agurin.** Theobromine-sodium-acetate. Double salt of sod. acetate and theobromine-sodium. Farbenfabriken Elberfeld, Germany. Diuretic, 7 to 15 grains.

14. **Airol. Airoform.** Bismuth iodosubgallate. Bismuth oxyiodogallate. Gallic acid and oxyiodide of bismuth. P. Hoffmann-La Roche & Cie., Basle, Switzerland. Wound antiseptic. Applied externally in powder, in ointment, etc.

15. **Akaralgia.** Granular effervescent sodium salicylate compound. 13 to 15% silver nitrate in gelotose in form of tablets. Wm. S. Merrell Chem. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Substitute for silver nitrate.

16. **Alpha-Eucaine Hydrochloride.** Eucaine hydrochloride "A." Alpha-Eucaine. Chemische Fabrik auf Actien, Berlin, Germany. Local anæsthetic like cocaine, less

toxic. 10 to 30 minims of a 4% solution.

17. **Alphozone.** Succinic dioxide, succinic peroxide, disuccinyl peroxide. Condensation of hydrogen dioxide with succinic anhydride. F. Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich. Oxydizing germicide, external and internal. 1-1000 solution in water for external use.

18. **Alumnol.** Aluminum betanaphthol-disulphonate. Alumini naphthol-sulphonas. Farbwerke Lucius & Bruening, Hoechst, am Main, Germany. Astringent antiseptic. 5 to 3% solution. As a **cautery**, 10 to 20% solution.

19. **Alypin.** F. Boyer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany. Hydrochloride of benzoyl-2-ethyl-1, 3-tetramethyldiaminopropan-2-ol. A local anæsthetic, like cocaine, less toxic. Externally (10%) and hypodermically (1 to 4%) solution.

20. **Anesthesin.** Paramidobenzoic acid ethyl ester. Farbwerke Lucius Bruening, Hoechst, am Main, Germany. Local anæsthetic, like cocaine, not toxic. External (dusting powder) and internal (pastilles, 5 to 8 grains).

21. **Anthrarsol.** Colorless coal tar. Tar freed from pitch, pyridin bases and coloring matter. Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen, am Rhein, Germany. Antiseptic, skin parasiticide, eczema. Local use in 5 to 20% in ointment, etc.

22. **Antipyrine Salicylate.** Salipyrine. Salazolan, salipyrazon. Antipyrine salicylate. Analgesic and antipyretic, antirheumatic. 5 to 30 grains in cachets or capsules.

23. **Antithermoline.** A mess consisting of purified kaolin (4000 grains), boric acid (14 grains), oil of eucalyptus, menthol, thymol and glycerin (4.9 fl. ounces). G. W. Carnrick Co., New York City. External antiseptic dressing, like the Cataplasma Kaolini, U. S. P.

24. **Antithyroidin.** Serum antithyroideum. Blood serum of thyroectomized sheep taken six weeks after operation. Used in goiter, .5 to 1 Cc. internally. The blood and milk from thyroectomized sheep is also used for similar purposes.

25. **Argentamin.** Ethylene-diamine-silver nitrate. Liquor argentamini. Aqueous solution (10%) of silver nitrate and ethylene diamine. Chemische Fabrik auf Actien, Berlin, Germany. Astringent antiseptic. .25 to 4% solution.

26. **Argonin.** Silvercasein. Casein sil-

ver. Soluble casein and 4.28% silver. Farbwerke Lucius & Bruening, Hoechst, am Main, Germany. Action like silver nitrate, 5 to 15% solution.

27. **Argyrol.** Silver vitellin. Proteid and 20 to 25% silver. Barnes & Hille, Philadelphia. Antiseptic; used externally and internally, 10 to 15% solution.

28. **Aristochin.** Aristochin. Diquinine carbonic ester. Carbonyl quinine. Neutral carbonic ester of quinine. Farbenfabriken Elberfeld, Germany. Use and properties like quinine, tasteless.

29. **Aspirin.** Acetylsalicylic acid. Acetyl derivative of salicylic acid. Elberfeld, Germany. Intestinal antiseptic. 5 to 15 grains in capsules, wafers, wax paper or in sweetened water.

30. **Benzosol.** Guaiacol benzoate, benzoyl-guaiacol. Farbwerke, Hoechst, am Main, Germany. Intestinal and urinary antiseptic. 3 to 10 grains in powder, capsule, pill, wafer or suspended in liquids.

31. **Beta-Eucaine Hydrochloride.** Eucaine hydrochloride-B, betaeucaine. Hydrochloride of 2,6,6-trimethyl-4-benzoyl-hydroxypiperidine. Chem. Fabrik auf Actien, Berlin, Germany. Local anæsthetic, like cocaine. 2 to 10% solution or ointment.

32. **Beta-Naphthol-Benzoate.** Benzonaphthol. Benzoyl-beta-naphthol. The benzoic ester of beta-naphthol. Fabrik von Hyden, Radebeul bei Dresden. Intestinal antiseptic, also used externally as a parasiticide, 3 to 8 grains.

33. **Betol.** Naphthalol, naphthol-salo, Salinaphthol. Salicylic ester of betanaphthol. Heyden Chemical Works, New York. Intestinal and urinary tract antiseptic, and antirheumatic. 4 to 8 grains in cachets, milk or emulsion.

34. **Bismal.** Bismuth methylen-digallate. Compound of bismuth hydroxide and methylen-digallic acid. Merck & Co., New York. Astringent in diarrhea, 2 to 10 grains in cachets or powder.

35. **Bismuthi Suggallas U. S. P.** Bismuth subgallate. Compound of bismuth and gallic acid. Absorbent and astringent dressing and intestinal antiseptic. 10 to 20 grains.

36. **Borochloreton.** Chloreton 1 part and boric acid three parts, a mixture. Parke Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. Analgesic, antiseptic surgical dressing powder.

37. **Brometone.** Acetone-bromoform. Reaction of acetone on bromoform. Parke

Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. Action and uses of bromides. 5 grains.

38. **Bromopin.** Brominized sesame oil. Sesame oil and 10% bromine. Merck & Co., New York. Action of bromides. 1 to 8 drams. There is also a 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % Bromopin.

39. **Bromo-Mangan.** Liquor Ferro-Mangani Bromopeptonati. Reinschild Chem. Works, New York. Tonic and sedative.

40. **Butyl-Chloral Hydrate.** Croton Chloral hydrate, chloral butylicum trichlorobutylidene glycol. Like chloral, 5 to 20 grains. Official in British Pharmacopœia.

41. **Calcium Ichthyol.** A derivative of ichthyol in which calcium is substituted for ammonium. Merck & Co., New York.

42. **Calomelol.** Colloidal calomel. Soluble colloidal form of calomel. Heyden Chem. Works. New York. Like calomel. Internally as calomel, externally as dusting powder, or as calomelol ointment in syphilis.

43. **Cascara Evacuant.** Bitterless glucoside of Rhamnus Purshiana. Parke Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. Laxative. 10 to 30 minims. Also Cascara tonic laxative globules of the same firm.

44. **Cataplasma Kaolini U. S. P.** A mess not unlike antithermoline. (See U. S. P.)

45. **Celloidin.** Purified pyroxylin Chem. Fabrik auf Action, Berlin, Germany.

46. **Chinaphenin.** Quinine carbonic ester of phenitedin. Elberfeld, Germany. Action of quinine and phenacetin. 5 to 10 grains.

47. **Chloroformamidum U. S. P.** Direct union of formamide and anhydrous Chloroform. Like chloral. 20 to 40 grains.

48. **Chlorbutanol. Chloretone.** Acetone-chloroform. Reaction of Acetone and Chloroform. Parke Davis & Co. Anæsthetic and antiseptic, analgesic, hypnotic. 5 to 30 grains dry or in capsules. Used locally in powder or sat. aqueous solution. Chloretone Inhalent, a chloretone-camphor mixture, inhaled as a fine spray.

49. **Citarin.** Sodium anhydromethylene citrate. Normal sodium salt of anydromethylene-citric acid. Elberfeld, Germany. Said to eliminate uric acid. Used in gout and chronic rheumatism. 15 to 30 grains, in water.

50. **Collargol.** Colloidal silver, soluble silver. Water soluble allotropic form of silver (85-87% silver). Heyden Chem. Works, Radebeul, Germany. General antiseptic. Locally in ointment and solution, internally 1 dram of 1-1000 solution, 1 gr.

tablets. Collargol ointment is also made by above firm.

51. **Compound Emulsion Petroleum.** Refined petroleum 5%, petroleum oil 28 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, with calcium hypophosphite 10 grains and sod. hypophos, 5 grains in one ounce. Sharp and Dohme, Baltimore, Md. Used in respiratory catarrh.

52. **Creosote Carbonate.** Creosotal. A mixture of carbonic acid esters. Fabrik von Heyden, Radebeul bei Dresden. Action of creosote, said to be nontoxic. In tuberculosis, etc., and as intestinal antiseptic. Internally 5 to 30 grains in milk, coffee, etc.

53. **Cresol U. S. P.** Mixture of three isomeric cresols. Antiseptic like phenol, less toxic, more soluble.

54. **Cresylone.** Similar to **Liquor Cresolis Comp. U. S. P.**, which see. Parke Davis & Co.

54-a. **Cupro Hemol.** 2% copper in organic combination. Merck & Co., New York. Tuberculosis, scrofula, anæmia, chlorosis. $\frac{5}{8}$ grain.

55. **Dentalone.** Saturated chloretone solution with aromatic oils. Parke Davis & Co. Anæsthetic dental antiseptic.

56. **Diabetin.** Levulose, fruit sugar fructose. Chem. Fabrik auf Action, Berlin, Germany. Proprietary name misleading. It is pure fructose. Used in diabetes as a sweetening agent. 1 to 2 ounces daily.

57. **Diacetyl-Morphine.** Acetylated morphine. Use and properties doubtful.

58. **Diacetyl - Morphine Hydrochloride.** Hydrochloride of above. Doubtful value as a substitute for morphine in respiratory troubles.

59. **Dionin.** Ethyl-morphine hydrochloride. Merck & Co. Action and dose as for Codeine.

60. **Diuretin.** Theobromine-sodium salicylate. Knoll & Co., Ludwigsenhafen, Germany. Action of theobromine, more soluble. 15 grains.

60-a. **Dolomol.** Magnesium stearate. Pulvula Chem. Co., New York. Dusting powder as a skin protective. Combined with numerous substances as acids, alum, camphor, etc. A vehicle.

61. **Duotol. Guaiacolis Carbonas U. S. P.**

62. **Duotonal.** See **Glycerophosphates.**

63. **Elixir of Enzymes.** Solution of pepsin and rennet in 20% alcohol. Armour & Co., Chicago. Aid to digestion and as a vehicle.

64. **Elixir Eupnein.** Compound elixir of

heroin, creosote and terpin hydrate. Shieffelin & Co., New York. Used in chronic bronchitis, etc. 1 to 3 drams.

65. **Elixir Saw Palmetto.** Elixir sabal, sandalwood and corn silk. Parke Davis & Co. Diuretic and sedative. 1 to 4 drams.

66. **Empyroform.** Condensation product of birch tar and formalin. Chem. Fabrik auf Action, Berlin, Germany. In itch and other skin diseases. 5 to 10% ointment, 10 to 20% tincture, 37.5% suspension, 10-20% zinc paste.

67. **Epicarin.** Oxynaphthyl-ortho-oxytoluic acid. Elberfeld, Germany. Antiseptic and parasiticide. Externally in 5 to 20% ointment, in petrolatum, wool fat; 10% oily or alcoholic solution.

68. **Erythrol Tetranitrate.** Tetranitrol, Erythrol nitrate. Nitration of erythrite (tetraatomic alcohol). Merck & Co., New York. Like nitro glycerin, a vasodilator and antispasmodic. Explosive. $\frac{1}{2}$ grain tablets.

69. **Essence of Pepsin.** Solution of Pepsin in 18.5% alcohol. Fairchild Bros. & Foster, New York. Aid to stomach digestion. 1 dram or more.

70. **Ethylenediamine.** Ethane diamine, a, b-diamino-ethane. Chem. Fabrik auf Action, Berlin, Germany. Albumin dissolving germicide used in diphtheria. (See Kresamine.)

71. **Ethyl-Morphine Hydrochloride.** Codedethylene hydrochloride. Merck & Co. Like morphine or codeine. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.

DOCTORS OF PHARMACY

By Albert Schneider

Professor J. H. Beal of Scio College makes an appeal for the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. We object most decidedly to conferring the degree upon graduates of colleges of pharmacy that have practically no entrance requirements and only two seasons of actual college work. This is true of the majority of the colleges of pharmacy in the United States. Let us exert our energies toward raising the educational qualifications of pharmacists. As soon as the pharmacist is really deserving of the title of doctor he will get it. Doctor signifies a learned man. One with a doubtful

grammar school learning and two years in an average college of pharmacy is not a learned man. The average recognized title of doctor of medicine represents high school graduation, one or two years of university work, and four years of hard work in a recognized college of medicine. It is quite different. Doctor of philosophy (Ph. D.) is also quite different.

The idea of conferring a degree of Doctor of Pharmacy, **honoris causa**, is a most excellent one. We approve of it most heartily. There are a number of men fully deserving of such recognition. We would suggest that the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties confer such degrees at the time of meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Such degrees would really mean something. We should like to hear from others.

It must, however, be kept in mind that Ph. D. is the recognized abbreviation for doctor of philosophy, hence pharmacists must adopt some other form of abbreviation, for example Pharm. D. or Phar. D. or Pha. D. or perhaps P. D. The latter would harmonize in form with M. D.

He Was a Professor

A group of poolroom philosophers were hammering their philosophy into each other's thick skulls. A Harvard man stood by dumbfounded at the hard-headed wisdom, when one—an elderly man—addressed himself to our friend:

Say, Mr. W—, I knowed a professor once—a very smart fellow, one of the ablest men the country ever knowed. Wish you could have met him."

"What was he professor of, Tom?" inquired our Harvard man.

"Well, now, I ain't just sure what, but say, he could take a common steel pen and with it draw the most beautiful birds and eagles and things you'd ever care to look at."

A. Ph. A., Hot Springs, Arkansas,
September 7, 1908.

Scientific Notes

RAISING THE SMALLPOX QUARANTINE

France has raised the quarantine against smallpox, an example which will perhaps be gradually followed by other civilized states. The reasons for so doing are very simple and clear. Those not afflicted with this disease can secure absolute immunity through vaccination. For example, a case of smallpox occurs in a given home, which to begin with would not happen if vaccination were properly attended to. But for the sake of the argument we will suppose that there is smallpox in a given home. It is up to each individual in that neighborhood to see to it that he or she can prove comparatively recent successful vaccination or to be at once vaccinated. If the individual refuses to heed this simple, safe and harmless advice, he must abide by the consequences. Systematic vaccination makes smallpox epidemics impossible. It is true we find occasional smallpox in vaccinated persons, but these cases are rare and the disease occurs as a rule in a mild form.

We understand that Minnesota has raised the smallpox quarantine (verbal report of Dr. H. B. Carey). It is perfectly safe to raise the quarantine in all countries where vaccination is systematically practiced. The outcome of such a measure would, no doubt, be disastrous in communities where anti-vaccination fanatics abound and where vaccination is not compulsory. We have in the enlightened university suburb, Berkeley, an editor who opposes vaccination with marvelous persistency. As an individual in the community he could do but little harm, but in his editorial capacity he is capable of doing much harm. We can in a measure understand the opposition to the use of vaccine virus among the fanatical ignoramuses living in the jungles and hills of India and Africa, but we cannot comprehend the cerebrations which might induce an editor of a daily paper in a university town in a State ranking first educationally, to oppose vaccination. Is he sincere or is there some ulterior purpose? It is beyond us. We give it up.

THE RAT EXTERMINATOR

We need a rat exterminator that will kill rats, and perhaps related animals, such as mice, but which is harmless to human beings and domestic animals. The Azoa prepared by the firm of Parke, Davis & Co. is apparently such a substance. It consists essentially of a modified culture of the bacillus of Danysz, *Bacillus murisepticus*. The virulence of the bacillus is said to be greatly increased by some process. Granulated oatmeal is mixed with these cultures, the material dried and put up in ounce bottles ready for use. It is simply fed to rats and mice, either full strength or mixed with some dry rat food, as wheat, oatmeal, cornmeal, etc. On eating this food the rat or mouse inoculates itself with an infectious and contagious disease of the intestinal tract, which as a rule kills the animal in the course of three weeks.

Several representatives of Parke, Davis & Co. now in San Francisco are devoting the major part of their time to the introduction of this exterminator. They declare that when used according to instructions it gives excellent results as a rule.

We are satisfied that the principles underlying the use of this rat and mice exterminator are scientifically rational, and we also know that Dr. Haughton of Parke, Davis & Co., who has charge of the biological laboratory, is a man of unquestioned scientific honesty and ability, and would not publish or give his consent to the publication of reports which are not absolutely truthful. We are therefore inclined to believe that in Azoa we have a remedy which will do the work that it is promised to do.

It is true several "exterminators" operating along similar lines have proven failures, for example, the bacterial chintz-bug exterminator of Illinois, but it does not follow that all must be failures; in fact, we know that some have proven themselves decidedly successful.

Arsenical and other universally poisonous rat exterminators are dangerous and should not be used. Already too many human beings (mostly children) have been accidentally killed by them, to say nothing of the accidental poisoning of domestic animals. In Azoa we have an ideal remedy, and we hope it will prove entirely satisfactory.

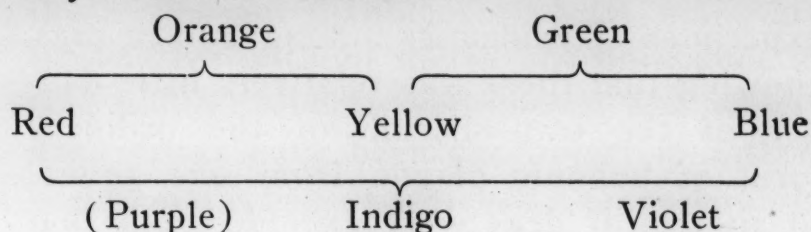
THE LUMIÈRE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY

Taking photographs of objects showing their natural colors has been practiced for some time, and the earlier process of using colored glass plates (red, yellow and blue) has been brought to considerable perfection. Such colored photos have been widely published in journals, books, pamphlets, advertisements, etc. The colored glass plates process, however, had its defects, and the earlier work in particular was often very indistinct and blurred at the margins.

The Lumière process is notable for its simplicity and its advantages over and improvement upon the older method referred to. Instead of colored glass plates, a single glass plate having upon its surface a film of colored starch granules is used. The granules are colored red, yellow and blue and serve as a light ray screen, sifting out the colors of the objects to be photographed. Tests made by amateurs show excellent results, which could never be said of the old processes, which were too complicated and too difficult to appeal to the amateur photographer.

The older processes and the Lumière process of color photography are based upon the principle that all color combinations are due to the commingling of the three primary colors, red, yellow and blue. In the past it was taught that white light (sunlight) consisted of seven primary colors—violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red, which the

teacher was wont to fix upon the memory by the word vibgyor. It is known, however, that there are only three primary colors, as indicated, and that the other four so-called primary colors are merely mixtures of the three primary colors proper, which can be graphically shown as follows:



HOW RATS AND FLEAS DISSEMINATE PLAGUE—INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS

Many persons have asked "How is it known that fleas communicate disease?" The following extract from a report of the plague investigation in India tells how the experimental work was done there. It is of interest now because of the attention that has been so forcibly directed to the subject, but there is a probability that these little pests may also at other times convey scarlet fever, diphtheria and other zymotic diseases.

Practically unanimously, students of plague epidemics have regarded the existence of the disease among rats as of significance in connection with the spread of the disease among men. It has been noted that a human outbreak has always been preceded by a pestilence among rats, and it appeared likely to the earlier writers that the rat disease was communicated to man. Sucking insects seemed the most probable means for the transmission of the disease. Various experiments have been performed tending to strengthen this belief, but actual proof was lacking until the plague committee took up the work noted below.

In order to prove or disprove the preceding theory the committee placed cages of healthy rats in the neighborhood of infected rats, protecting the former only by means of sticky flypaper or other measures to prevent fleas from getting from one cage to the other. The rats remained healthy for months. On removal of the flypaper, however, they took the disease. Attempts to rid plague stricken rats completely of fleas (in order that healthy rats might be placed

in actual contact with the diseased rats) proved to be impossible. The deficiency in the evidence was supplied, however, by experiments in which healthy rats were killed by exposure to the fleas taken from diseased rats.

Confirmatory evidence was obtained from experimental epidemics among guinea pigs, showing that there was relatively little danger of the transmission of the ordinary form of bubonic plague from one animal to another if fleas were excluded, but that the disease was readily transmitted by fleas. The rate of progress of such an experimental epidemic was in direct proportion to the number of fleas present.

In another set of experiments guinea pigs were placed in plague infected human dwellings. When allowed to run free they collected infected fleas from the floors and 29 per cent of them died. Fleas taken from these guinea pigs were placed on healthy animals. The latter became infected and died also. Animals kept in plague infected houses but protected by flea-proof screens or by sticky flypaper remained healthy.

It has been found that the flea commonly found on rats will desert them oftentimes for other animals, such as guinea pigs, rabbits or even man. Plague bacilli have been detected in the stomach and intestines of the flea. Studies made upon the flea while in the act of blood sucking disclosed the fact that this process is preceded by the injection of saliva and often accompanied by the emptying of the intestinal tract upon the skin of the animal attacked. Both of these facts increase the danger of the flea as a factor in the spread of the plague.

Cutting Timber by Electricity

A San Franciscan has found a way of felling trees and cutting lumber by means of electricity. It is very simple. A wire, said to be made from several metals subjected to a special treatment which renders it equal to platinum in resisting heat, is heated to a white heat and passed through a tree, which fells it. Afterwards the logs are cut into lumber by means of a number of parallel wires similarly heated. It sounds very plausible, and we are awaiting the outcome of some practical tests to be made soon. M. H. Newman, a graduate of the Department of Pharmacy of the Northwestern University is the promoter of the company, and is confident of success.

FACTS ABOUT PHOSPHORUS

Phosphorus, formerly classed with the organic products because of its manufacture from bones and other organic substances, has within recent years acquired a place in the long list of mineral-derived materials. The mineral from which it was first obtained was the rock phosphate which furnishes the soluble phosphate fertilizer. A fluo-phosphate or chloro-phosphate of calcium has been used in Europe and Canada to some extent, and a deposit of aluminum phosphate (wavellite) at Mount Holly Springs, Pa., has recently been mined for this purpose and successfully reduced.

The industry in this country is so young that statistics are difficult to obtain. The world's production has been variously estimated at from 1,000 to 3,000 tons a year. The greatest part of the world's supply is made at Wedensfield, England, the output of the factory being about five hundred tons a year. Other large factories are at Lyons, France, and at Griesheim and Frankfort, Germany. There is also a plant in Sweden, and six plants near Perin, in Russia, in 1890 had an output of about one hundred and forty tons.

In the United States the first phosphorus works were built at Philadelphia about forty years ago, and this plant continued in operation until recently. Another plant was established at Philadelphia in 1891, and in 1897 the English firm operating at Wedensfield established a factory at Niagara Falls. This last named plant now supplies more than fifty per cent of the domestic product. The plant at Mount Holly Springs, Pa., where wavellite is used, reports a production of 25,000 pounds a month and a capacity of 40,000 pounds. From 30,000 to 40,000 pounds of phosphorus are imported into the United States annually.

The phosphorus obtained by most commercial processes is a crude form of the white or yellowish waxy variety, containing sand, carbon, clay and other impurities, which are removed in various ways—by filtering while molten through powdered charcoal or canvas submerged in water, by forcing the molten mass through porous pottery by means of steam and by redistillation in iron retorts. Because ordinary white phosphorus is poisonous and injurious to handle other forms of the element have been sought.

A red amorphous phosphorus, which is

not poisonous, is readily prepared by heating the ordinary variety to 250 degrees C., in a closed vessel under pressure or excluded from air and water, but this has not the same properties as the white variety. A red crystalline form, which is not poisonous, and which is an efficient substitute for the white phosphorus in making matches, has recently been discovered in Germany.

Phosphorus is chiefly used for making matches, which were first manufactured on a commercial scale in 1833. Parlor matches were invented in 1848 and safety matches in 1855. The white variety of phosphorus is used for ordinary matches, but the red amorphous form is used for safety matches. Certain European countries have forbidden the manufacture and sale of the white variety, and safety matches are coming into general use.

Phosphorus is sold in the market in round sticks moulded through glass tubes, and is usually stored in water. Its uses other than for matches are for fuse composition, rat and insect poisons, phosphoric acid, and other compounds. It is also used in the precipitation of precious metals, in electrotyping and in phosphor-bronze.—**McPike's Bi-Monthly.**

A Possible Bacterial Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator

The most destructive and persistently annoying agricultural and horticultural pests on the Pacific Coast are the ground squirrels and gophers. They are destructive to all crops and appear to nullify all attempts at extermination. Arsenical and strychnine preparations, carbon disulphide, trapping, drowning, etc., have all been tried with only a temporary checking in depredations. It would no doubt be possible to prepare an exterminator, consisting of pure cultures of some microbe which will cause an infectious and contagious disease among these animals. It is reported that some fatal disease has been operating among the squirrels in the Berkeley hills during the rainy season of 1907 and 1908. From occasional reports it would appear that the disease affects the lungs of the animals, from which it is concluded that it may be tubercular or pneumonic in nature.

This is merely a suggestion well worthy careful investigation. Following out and thoroughly testing a possibility of this kind requires ability, time and money. All three are absolutely essential. It is up to some progressive university or large interested manufacturing house to look into this.

Cereus Grandiflorus in Medicine

In an apparently mad desire to wreak vengeance on those manufacturers who refuse to submit to their dictations, the men in charge of the A. M. A. organization at Chicago are even trying to make it appear that the drugs from which the products of these reculant manufacturers are made are themselves without merit. In pursuance of this policy, several well-known and widely used drugs have been the object of attack, one of the latest of which is *Cereus Grandiflorus*. As is well known, it is from this plant that *Cactina* pillets derive their medicinal value, and finding nothing in the methods of the Sultan Drug Co., the manufacturers of this preparation, to condemn, they have sought to undermine the business of this concern by trying to convince the physicians of the country that there are no medicinal virtues in *Cereus Grandiflorus*. This attack has caused the Sultan Drug Co. to issue a little booklet, replying to the A. M. A. attack, and showing authorities to support their contention as to the value of *Cereus Grandiflorus* for use in medicine. A copy of this pamphlet will be sent to any one scientifically interested, on application to the Sultan Drug Co., St. Louis.—**National Druggist.**

THE "DIVINING ROD"

The items that one may read in some journals regarding the "Divining Rod" so-called, are causative of a feeling akin to nausea. That an untutored rooter of the soil should believe in the efficacy of the forked hazel or willow twig in locating water and precious metals, is in a measure excusable. But what shall be said of certain medical, pharmaceutical and other related "scientific" journals that uphold such remnants of witch-craft? Such articles bring one up with a start, and the question arises, do we still live in the dark ages, or are we among lunatics? Any man of good muscular development, can make the forked twig turn in his hands at will. This has been demonstrated time and again. The assertions that the movements of the twig have anything to do with the location of subterranean or other water currents, metals, and ores is rank nonsense.

Extracts and Comments

DUTY TO SCHOOLCHILDREN

Dr. W. C. Hollopeter of Philadelphia, in a paper entitled "The Duty of the Physician to the School Child," which appeared in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for October 19, sums up the situation as follows:

"1. The school life of the child at the present day is too complex and difficult. Too many subjects for study have been introduced, and too great a thoroughness required for the young mind. This has a tendency to unbalance development and create nervous irritability.

"2. In teaching large classes the personal equation is lost. The most valuable element of the teacher is showered on the bright child, while the backward or defective are frequently lost to sight.

"3. Teachers who fail to recognize a defective child commit a great injury by permitting the child's mind to be unemployed. This is especially true of the depraved type of children. The children in our reform schools, the great army of the police court, chronic drunkards and criminals, the tramp, vagrants, low prostitutes, are largely recruited from this class of the slightly mentally deficient who are neglected in their youth.

"4. In the gathering of classes of children of unequal capacity, the teacher fails to recognize the varied powers of attention, which is of first importance in the process of mental development.

"5. The physician should take a deeper interest in watching the mental defects and having children so afflicted properly classified. The physical defects, including those of the eye, ear, nose, should receive more attention than is now given.

"6. We as a profession are confronted with the appalling information that 120,000 defective school children exist in the United States."

Inestimable harm is done by sending young children to school and encouraging them in competitive efforts. The home is the young child's place. The parents should give it instruction in

nature study. Let the child develop normally, let it dig in the dirt, sand and soil. Show it bugs and things, trees and flowers, clouds, stars, etc. Explain nature phenomena, such as storms, rain, snow, thunder and lightning. Keep them out of school until later in life, until past the age of fourteen, if possible. It is only too true that many parents are wholly incapable and entirely unfit to bring up children. These should be cared for and taught in suitable schools and homes. But those children who have good homes and sensible parents have no business in schools, they are better off at home, under home influence. Our present school system is causative of various neuroses and defective development. We need only witness the number of school children wearing eyeglasses, with sallow complexions, narrow chests, stooping shoulders and other manifestations of unsuitable training.

SOME POINTS ABOUT HOT-WATER BOTTLES

Miers Busch, in a paper read before the American Pharmaceutical Association had a few things to say about hot-water bottles which are worthy of a careful reading. The average customer, he declared, never treats a hot-water bottle with proper consideration, and it is well to see that a caution slip is packed with every bottle sold. If a bottle is to be properly handled, the following precautions must be observed:

You must **not** use **boiling** water.

You must not fill the bottle more than two-thirds full.

You must not let any oil or grease

come in contact with the bottle inside or out.

You must not expect the bottle to stand daily use.

You must remember—

To hang up the bottle by the ring, mouth down, so as to drain and dry it out thoroughly, and with the stopper out.

That goods made of rubber must be carefully used; they will not stand abuse.

That water bottles will not last forever, but only a moderate length of time, dependent on the care they receive.

When bottles are purchased it is well to inflate them slightly—just enough to keep them from getting or looking flat. It decidedly improves their appearance when displayed for sale.

Cloth-inserted bottles are the most durable, but bottles that can be "stretched" lose shape when filled and spoil sooner if boiling water is placed in them.

Cold hardens compound goods, and many water bottles, especially those of the cheaper grades, if folded and left in a very cold place, will crack if opened quickly. Variations in temperature must be avoided, as sudden and decided changes may almost ruin an entire stock.

Tubing that will "stretch like a band" is of little use for fountain syringes. Flexibility is more important, and the wall should be heavy enough not to kink. Elastic tubing usually has a thin wall and kinks readily.

It is best to pack all water bottles, fountain syringes, and similar goods in flat boxes and then keep the boxes flat. Never store them on the side or the end.

A New Poison Bottle

The Owl Drug Company of San Fran-

cisco, Oakland and Los Angeles has adopted a new bottle for all liquid poisons sold under their label. It is made of deep blue glass and triangular in form, so that in the daylight its color, and in the dark its form, shall instantly warn any one taking hold of it that it contains poison. Many years ago Whitall Tatum Co. made for the same purpose a round bottle, also of blue glass, but with protuberances all over it except on a small space left for the label.

These devices are good, but in spite of all the precautions druggists take, purchasers will sometimes use these bottles for other things after the original contents have been used or thrown out. Eternal vigilance alone is the price of safety.

The Commercial Club of Minneapolis, in a circular sent to the merchants of the Northwest, says, in reference to the Parcels Post bill, and the activity of the mail-order houses to secure its enactment:

The founder of one of the Chicago mail-order houses is credited with having said ten years ago: "Give me forty years of business and I will make every city outside of Chicago a village, every village a hamlet and every hamlet I will wipe off the face of the map." In the ten years that have passed the growth and development of country towns have been retarded beyond all computation, and the tendency now is toward centralization of business in the retail catalogue houses of large cities. Do you believe that this was done by honest competition? Can any one doubt that with thirty years more of the same kind of retarded growth and suppressed development this boastful assertion will become a startling reality?

Congressman Loud, who is one of the best informed men in this country on postal matters, after making a tour in England, had this to say about the Parcels Post:

Those who favor Parcels Post say that England, France, Germany and other countries have the system, and that it works well.

That may be true, but the conditions, geographically and socially, are wholly different. In these countries the population is concentrated and the distances are not great.

Impractical in the United States

These conditions might make the system practicable and profitable there, while our conditions would make it impracticable and unprofitable here.

The officials in the countries named do not know whether the system is profitable or not. I have been credibly informed that as far as England is concerned (and that is the only country that attempted to find the cost), so long as a separate account was kept of the service it was found to be conducted at a considerable loss, and **the only way in which it could be held to be a great success was to quit bookkeeping.**

A government that has the taxing power can do this, but an individual that has to furnish the resources could not maintain his credit long under this method.

THE HEPBURN BILL

In the House of Representatives, March 6, 1908, Mr. Hepburn introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To promote the efficiency of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That hereafter the pay and allowances, including longevity, of the commissioned medical officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service shall be the same as the pay and allowances, including longevity and excepting forage, of the commissioned officers of the medical department of the Army, as follows: Surgeon-General, that of the Surgeon-General of the Army; assistant surgeon-generals, that of assistant surgeon-generals of the Army; ten medical directors, that of deputy surgeon-generals of the Army; surgeons, that of surgeons of the Army; passed assistant surgeons, that of assistant surgeons with the rank of captain in the Army; assistant surgeons, that of assistant surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant in the Army. Vacancies in the grade of medical director shall be filled by promotion after satisfactory examination from the grade of surgeon and in the order of seniority of said grade.

Sec 2. That when any commissioned medical officer in the Public Health and

Marine Hospital Service has reached the age of sixty-four years he may, upon his own application or in the discretion of the President, be retired, and his place on the active list shall be filled by promotion, and in the event of permanent disability of the Surgeon-General, as determined by a board of commissioned medical officers of said Service appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President, he may be retired and the vacancy in this grade shall be filled by appointment by the President as now provided by law from the corps of commissioned medical officers: **Provided,** That the pay and allowances, including longevity, of said officers after retirement shall be the same as that allowed by law and regulations to retired medical officers of like grade in the Army. Officers so retired may be assigned, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to such duties as they may be able and willing to perform, and when thus assigned shall receive the pay and allowances of their grade when on the active list.

Sec. 3. That the officers in charge of the divisions of zoology, pharmacology and chemistry, in the Hygienic Laboratory shall be entitled to leaves of absence and waiting orders as now allowed by law and regulations to commissioned officers of the Service, and their pay, and allowances of longevity, and commutation shall be the same as those received by professors of the Military Academy at West Point. The division of pathology and bacteriology shall be in charge of a commissioned medical officer as now provided by regulation.

It is proposed to amend section 3 to read as follows:

Sec. 3. That the officers in charge of the divisions of zoology, pharmacology, and chemistry, in the Hygienic Laboratory (and the pharmacists of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service) shall be entitled to leaves of absence and waiting orders as now allowed by law and regulations to commissioned officers of the Service, and their pay, and allowances of longevity, and commutation shall be the same as those received by professors of the Military Academy at West Point. The division of pathology and bacteriology shall be in charge of a commissioned

medical officer as now provided by regulation.

Wood Alcohol Fatalities

Judge Williams of Maricopa was awakened suddenly one night two weeks ago by a section hand and informed that his presence was wanted at a car loaded with wood and grain alcohol.

"There is a hobo dead in the car," explained the man.

Judge Williams summoned Conductor Sparks of the Maricopa and Phoenix road and told him to gather up a coroner's jury. As the population of Maricopa does not permit of twelve men being found at a minute's notice, Sparks gathered in four hoboes to sit on the panel and acted as foreman.

When the car was reached it was learned that one more tramp had died from the effects of imbibing wood alcohol.

The jury was impaneled and Judge Williams, leaning over to Sparks, whispered, "Wood alcohol the cause."

Sparks said promptly:

"We, the jury, find that the deceased came to their death through wood alcohol poisoning."

At this one of the hoboes jumped from his seat, gave an unearthly shriek, shouting:

"White line, by heavens, I have been drinking it, too," and fainted.

He was revived, assented to the verdict, and shortly afterward died. Another hobo who was also on the jury died, and the four that were left started at a speedy pace for Yuma. They, too, succumbed to the effects of the wood alcohol before they reached the river.

That car was responsible for eight deaths.

Also a Reformed Spelling

The much discussed phonetic spelling reform never took well. Perhaps an inverted spelling reform, just the opposite of the phonetic reform, would be appreciated. We offer a few words constructed along such a line: Eph-eyghphth, essphthareyyphth, areeyghphth. In ordinary, unreformed English, the spelling would be "fat," "street" and "rat." To explain the first word: eph is *f* in Joseph, eygh is *a* in sleigh, and phth is *t* in phthisis. It is quite simple.

Spirit of the Law

The Sunday closing movement has reached Hillyard, Wash. The saloons have been closed on Sunday ever since the town was incorporated, but now other places of business will be asked to comply with the law. The drug stores have consented to confine their Sunday sales hereafter to drugs, patent medicines and the filling of prescriptions. No cigars, confectionery or stationery will hereafter be sold by them on Sunday.

PRELIMINARY EDUCATION OF BRITISH PHARMACISTS

The Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, whose council is the examining and licensing body, does not now conduct the preliminary test, but requires candidates for the minor and major examinations to present certificates showing that they have passed the examination of some legally constituted examining body in the following subjects: English grammar, Latin, a modern foreign language, arithmetic, algebra and Euclid.

A Significant Advertisement

The following advertisement appears in the **Alumni Notes** for March, 1908:

For Sale

The Central Drug Store. Being unable to secure a reliable drug clerk, I'll sell (at a loss) my Weissport store (worth \$3,500.00) for \$2,250.00. \$1,000.00 cash, and two (2) notes of \$625.00 at 4% interest. Rent \$20.00, heat included. Business 1907, \$4,742.89. Full prices for patents, etc.

F. P. SEMMEL, Jr., Lehigh, Pa.

Reliable drug clerks must be as scarce in Pennsylvania as they are on the Pacific Coast.

Drug Complexions

"Cinchona has the swarthy patient, dark hair, despondent and gloomy, and is similar to coca in its melancholy."

"Kali bichromicum patients are fat, light-haired, blue-eyed, of sensitive skin, and of the lymphatic temperament."

No, the above are not excerpts from a witch's diary. They are verbatim quotations from a homœopathic medical journal, date March, 1908.

Correspondence and Queries

March 23, '08.

Editor Pacific Pharmacist:

My Dear Sir: Just a few questions, the replies to which, if published in **The Pacific Pharmacist**, I think will be of interest to the trade in general.

(1) Can a saloon, soda stand or other such business stands sell a dose of Bromo-Seltzer by the glass? This would constitute the dispensing of medicine, in my opinion—is that your view?

(2) Can a saloon keep on tap a bottle of F. Ext. Cascara and sell it by the dose?

(3) Can a saloon keep a supply of quinine pills and sell on demand quinine and whisky—say two pills and a drink?

If a person goes to a saloon with a bottle and asks for 25 cents whisky, does it have to be labeled "whisky" and the percentage of alcohol?

What about gin and brandy?

Yours truly,

Registered Pharmacist.

We referred the above to the Board of Pharmacy, and received the following reply:

California State Board of Pharmacy
San Francisco, Cal., April 2, 1908.

Pacific Pharmacist, Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.—Dear Sir: In regard to the retailing of Bromo Seltzer in broken packages by those not pharmacists, we believe the same may be permitted, as this preparation is registered in the United States Patent Office.*

Regarding the right of any one but a registered pharmacist to retail or sell a dose of fluid extract of cascara or

quinine pills, this is a direct violation of the Pharmacy Law and cannot be permitted.

In relation to labeling whisky, etc., with the percentage of alcohol, we do not consider this necessary for any alcoholic liquor, but would refer you for further information to the State Board of Health.

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Louisiana Board

The questions of the Pennsylvania Board will be published in our next issue.

Pharmacy.—1. (a) What is solution? (b) What is a saturated solution? (c) A supersaturated solution? (d) Give example wherein the presence of a dissolved body will favor the solution of another substance. (e) When it will not favor same?

2. (a) What are syrups? (b) How many official syrups are there? (c) What official syrup is made by maceration? (d) How many methods of making syrups are recognized by the U. S. P.? (e) Describe the process of making syrup wild cherry bark, U. S. P.

3. (a) What are spirits? (b) In how many ways are the official spirits made? (c) What is the most usual method of making them? (d) In making spirits what is the object of maceration? (e) What official spirits are made by distillation?

4. (a) What are tinctures? (b) In what different ways are official tinctures made? (c) Give the official name, formula, and describe the process of making tinct. cinchona compound. (d) For what purpose is glycerin used in tinctures? (e) What official tincture is made by simple solution?

5. (a) Describe the method of making syrup ferrous iodide. (b) Give percentage strength of ferrous iodide in finished product. (c) What impurity is it liable to contain, and how may its presence be detected?

6. (a) What are collodions? (b) How many are official and what are their names? (c) Give formula and mode of making collodion.

7. (a) What is filtration? (b) How does filtration differ from clarification? (c) How does it differ from colation? (d) Name five filtering mediums. (e) What is the liquid that passes through the filter called?

8. Give the official names of the finished preparations and state the ingredients which enter into each of the following: (a) Sydenham's Laudanum; (b) Brown Mixture; (c) Fowler's Solution; (d) Lugol's Solution; (e) Donovan's Solution.

*See State Pharmacy Law, Sec. 12.—ED.

9. Complete the following formulas and name the official preparation represented in each case:

- (a) Compound Ext. Colocynth.....60 grammes
Ext. of —.....30 grammes
— Jalap 30 grammes
— Leptandra 15 grammes
Resin 15 grammes
Oil 8 Cc.
Diluted alcohol, q. s. to make 1000 pills.

- (b) —, in No. 60 powd.....10 grammes
Powd. opium 10 grammes
Sugar of milk in No. 30 powd.80 grammes
Mix and make 100 grammes

10. (a) Define extraction. (b) Name the operation by which it is accomplished. (c) What is percolation? (d) What is the object of moistening a powder before subjecting it to percolation? (e) What is the liquid called that is used in extracting a drug?

Weights and Measures.—1. Write a prescription calling for two dozen capsules of phenacetin and salol, each $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains, giving amounts in both apothecaries' and metric system of weights.

2. What is the percentage strength of a solution made by dissolving 62.5 grammes of KI in 187.5 cubic centimeters of water?

3. Explain the difference, if any, between 0.003 gramme, 1-20 grain, and 3 milligrammes.

4. Write out a description of the metric system embracing answers to the following: its origin and history; what are the units of measure, capacity, and weight, and their equivalents in ordinary measures?

5. Find the total value of the following, giving amounts in avoirdupois ounces: 0.6 of a centigramme, 10.0 kilogrammes, 5 milligrammes, and 2 hectogrammes.

6. How many degrees Fahrenheit in 68° C., and how many degrees Centigrade in 17° Fahrenheit.

7. How much of each ingredient would you take in making 5 pounds apothecaries' of a mixture of talcum, 87 parts; starch, 8 parts, and salicylic acid, 5 parts.

8. Write a prescription for a 4-fluid ounce mixture containing potassium iodide, compound syrup of sarsaparilla, and mercuric iodide, and place the metric equivalents of each ingredient next to the ordinary measure.

9. (a) Explain the difference between weight and volume. (b) What is a hydrometer?

10. What are the requirements of the Louisiana State Board of Pharmacy for (a) registered pharmacists and (b) qualified assistants?

Chemistry.—1. (a) From what is carbolic acid obtained and how? (b) Give its chemical formula.

2. (a) What chemical reaction takes place in making official liquor magnesii citratis, and why should it be made fresh? (b) What chemical reaction takes place in making liquor potassii arsenatis, and what is the dose?

3. Give the official source and chemical formula of each of the following: (a) borax, (b) plaster of paris, (c) salol, (d) cream of tartar.

4. (a) Give an example of an official prep-

aration containing iron in the **ous** condition and explain its manufacture. (b) Give an example of an official preparation containing iron in the **ic** condition and explain its manufacture. (c) Discuss chemically the **ous** and **ic** compounds of iron.

5. (a) Mention a chemical test for detecting impurities in gossypium purificatum. (b) Mention a chemical test for detecting impurities in acidum salicylicum.

6. Explain the chemical difference, if any, between the official forms of alumen.

7. (a) Give the source of lead. (b) What is litharge? (c) What is red lead? (d) Explain the chemical or physical difference, if any, between the above substances.

8. (a) To what class of oils does oleum morrhuae belong? (b) What is its chemical composition?

9. Mention an official basic hydroxide, an acid hydroxide, and a neutral salt.

10. Give the chemical definition and official requirements of aqua destillata.

Materia Medica.—1. Name eight official alkaloids, each from a different drug, giving the source and dose of each.

2. (a) What are volatile oils? (b) Give the general method for preparing them. (c) Give a simple test to distinguish them from fixed oils. (d) Name five that are official. (e) Name two that are heavier and two that are lighter than water.

3. (a) What are fixed oils? (b) Give general method of preparing them. (c) How do they differ from volatile oils? (d) Name four of vegetable and one of animal origin that are official. (e) Name two that are soluble in alcohol.

4. Frangula: Give the common name, natural order, habitat, part of the plant used, constituents and properties. Why should the official part of the plant be kept one year?

5. Give the dose and antidote of each of the following: (a) tinct. aconite, (b) sulphate strychnia, (c) arsenous acid, (d) tartar emetic, (e) tinct. iodine, (f) corrosive sublimate, (g) creosote, (h) cocaine, (i) tinct. opium, (j) sugar of lead.

6. Give the official name of each of the following: burdock, croton oil, spirits of nitroglycerin, ox-gall, soft soap, litharge, castor oil, wahoo, cold cream.

7. (a) From what plant is ipecac root obtained? (b) Upon what constituent does it depend for its physiological action? (c) How may it be distinguished physically from all other roots? (d) Name its chief preparations. (e) Give the dose of each.

8. Give the common name of each of the following and state what part of the plant is used: rhus toxicodendron, lappa, asclepias, eupatorium, carum, rhamnus purshiana, ficus, santalum, rubrum.

9. Define the following terms and give an example of each: (a) aphrodisiac, (b) clyster, (c) emollient, (d) revulsive, (e) vulnerary.

10. Digitalis: (a) What part is official? (b) What are the U. S. P. requirements as to age of leaf? (c) What is its habitat? (d) Give its medicinal properties. (e) Give official preparations and dose of each.

CALIFORNIA DRUG CLERKS' ASSOCIATION REPUDIATES SELLERS OF HABIT-FORMING DRUGS

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the California Drug Clerks' Association, held Friday, April 3, 1908:

Whereas, Under an act "To Regulate the Sale of Poisons in the State of California" it is unlawful to retail morphine, codeine, heroin, cocaine and preparations of opium containing more than two grains to the fluid ounce, unless upon the prescription of a registered physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon of this State, and

Whereas, Any person adjudged a violator of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine or imprisonment or both, and

Whereas, Information having reached us that certain drug firms in this State have directed their clerks to violate said section, thereby subjecting said clerks to the risk of arrest, trial and conviction, which is foreign to the duties and responsibilities of their position, and

Whereas, This Association places itself on record as being in hearty accord with the provisions of this law as a step along the right road to stamp out the excessive use of narcotic drugs, with their debasing and demoralizing effect; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California Drug Clerks' Association, though always advocating to its members faithful service and an earnest interest in their work, do hereby urge on each and every one of its members, as a matter of principle as well as law, to refuse to indulge in such nefarious practices, thereby possibly subjecting themselves to humiliation and disgrace.

FOOD INSPECTION DECISION 88

Private Importations

Recently certain shipments of foods and of drugs have been offered for entry into the

United States, and an examination has disclosed the fact that they were adulterated or misbranded under the food and drugs act. The shipments were refused entry into the United States, whereupon representations were made to the Department that the materials were for consumption by importers or for free distribution among the friends or employees of the importers, and not for trading purposes, and the Department was requested on this account to allow the entry of the misbranded or adulterated food or drug.

The provisions of the food and drugs act make no distinction between foods and drugs imported for consumption or free distribution by the importer and foods and drugs imported for trading purposes. The law provides that no misbranded or adulterated foods or drugs shall be admitted.

FOOD INSPECTION DECISION 89

Amendment to Food Inspection Decision 76, Relating to the Use in Foods of Benzoate of Soda and Sulphur Dioxid

The question of the addition to food of minute quantities of benzoate of soda and of sulphur dioxid will be certified immediately by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Referee Board of consulting scientific experts.

Pending determination by the Referee Board of the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of these substances, their use will be allowed under the following restrictions:

Benzoate of soda, in quantities not exceeding one-tenth of one per cent, may be added to those foods in which generally heretofore it has been so used. The addition of benzoate of soda shall be plainly stated upon the label of each package of such food.

No objection will be made to foods which contain the ordinary quantities of sulphur dioxid, if the fact that such foods have been so prepared is plainly stated upon the label of each package.

An abnormal quantity of sulphur dioxid placed in food for the purpose of marketing an excessive moisture content will be regarded as fraudulent adulteration, under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and will be proceeded against accordingly.

Food Inspection Decision No. 76, issued July 13, 1907, is hereby amended accordingly.

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

JAMES WILSON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

OSCAR S. STRAUS,

Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Boards of Pharmacy and Societies

REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC COAST PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The California Committee on the Pacific Coast Pharmaceutical Association, appointed by the President of the California Pharmaceutical Association on November 14, 1907, met in the Pacific Building, San Francisco, March 2, 1908, and adopted the following resolutions and recommendations.

1. That the aims, purposes and provisional outline of organization as presented in the November issue of the **Pacific Pharmacist** be approved with the following changes in the proposed Constitution:

Article I. The name Pacific Coast Pharmaceutical Association to be changed to Pacific Pharmaceutical Association (P. Ph. A.).

Article II. Omit Section 6.

Omit Article III.

Article IV. Omit the word "annually."

Article VI. Change the word "six" to "five."

Omit Article VIII.

Article IX. Omit last sentence.

Omit Article X.

2. That there be no membership fee.

3. That the expense of the meetings of the Pacific Pharmaceutical Association be met by the several state and territorial pharmaceutical associations represented.

4. That the meetings of the Pacific Pharmaceutical Association be held at the same time and place as the meeting of a state association, decided upon at a previous meeting.

5. That this committee invite simi-

lar committees or appointed delegates from other state pharmaceutical associations, to meet in Oakland, Cal., on the morning (10:30 a. m.) of May 21st, at the time and place of the meeting of the California State Pharmaceutical Association, for the purpose of effecting a definite organization. In case such committees or delegates cannot possibly attend, they may submit opinions and suggestions in writing or they may appoint a substitute or substitutes who shall be empowered to represent their interests at the joint meeting of the several committees at the time and place named above.

The recommendations of this committee are subject to the approval and action of the California State Pharmaceutical Association and the joint committee representing other state pharmaceutical associations.

ALBERT SCHNEIDER,
Berkeley, Cal.

R. A. LEET,
Oakland, Cal.

VAL. SCHMIDT,
San Francisco, Cal.

W. M. SEARBY,
San Francisco, Cal.

J. A. SANFORD,
Stockton, Cal.
Committee.

CALIFORNIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The committees having in charge the arrangements for the meeting of the California Pharmaceutical Association are all united in an effort to make this the largest, most enthusiastic and best meeting of druggists ever held in the State. At this writing

we learn from the Committee on Entertainment, of which Mr. Fred Taylor is chairman, that their proposed programme of entertainment for both ladies and gentlemen includes trolley rides, luncheons, cruise and visit to the fleet and theatre parties, ending with a good banquet and dance.

The local committee on papers, of which Mr. W. B. Phillip is chairman, have been promised many live and interesting ones on such subjects as are of interest to druggists in the conduct of their daily business affairs.

The only cost that the visiting druggists will have to bear will be their hotel expenses, and favorable special rates have been obtained for these. The local committee extend a cordial invitation to **all the Druggists of the Pacific Coast**, and are anxious for the opportunity to give a generous welcome and enjoyable entertainment.

The whole arrangements are in the hands of committees, of which the following gentlemen are chairmen:

I. Tobriner, General Chairman.

W. A. Wishart, Finance.

A. L. Leber, Publicity.

R. A. Leet, Exhibits.

F. Taylor, Entertainment.

J. Maclise, Reception.

W. B. Philip, Papers.

Persons desiring additional information on any of these matters should communicate with one of the above.

Another interesting and profitable feature of the meeting will be the exhibit of pharmaceutical and drug products. The promises already received insure a good display.

The Woman's Pharmaceutical Association met at the home of Miss Nelson, March 27th.

The meeting was well attended. Among the members present were Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Philip, Misses Goodman, Nelson, Mer-

riam, Dolcini, Cardwell, Farrell and Roehr.

Miss Cardwell read a very interesting paper on Camphor. After showing the desirability of a synthetic camphor, Miss Cardwell spoke of several processes for its manufacture and the various tests for its identification.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Philip, 1910 Fruitvale Avenue, Fruitvale, April 24th, 8 o'clock.

CLARISSA M. ROEHR, Pres.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

The State Board are vigorously enforcing the Poison Law, especially Section 8, which prohibits the sale of morphine, cocaine, heroin, etc., without a physician's prescription. Many arrests have been made and convictions secured in San Diego, San Bernardino, Fresno, San Jose, Sacramento, Los Angeles and other towns, and now over a score of arrests have been made in San Francisco and Oakland. We hope these prosecutions will result in putting a stop to the sale of all habit-forming poisons. Previous prosecutions, accompanied by the imposition of heavy fines, have failed to eradicate the evil, but we understand that the present Board intend to follow up these offenders until it will be unprofitable to carry on the nefarious business any longer.

California Pharmaceutical Association, Oakland, May 19th.

Pacific Pharmaceutical Association, Oakland, May 21st.

The next meeting of the **State Board of Pharmacy** will be at Los Angeles, June 8th, and at San Francisco, June 15th.

Book Notices and Reviews

Foods and Their Adulteration, by Harvey W. Wiley, M.D., Ph.D., 625 octavo pages, eleven colored plates and 86 other illustrations. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, 1907.

This is a most valuable addition to our knowledge of foods and their more common adulterants. The work has received some very adverse criticisms, but these criticisms emanate largely from those who see only the hole and lose complete sight of the doughnut.

Part I treats of **meats** commonly used as food and is a most excellent summary of the chemical composition of meats, the nature of preparing and preserving them; drying, pickling, potting, canning, parboiling, tinning, sterilizing, etc. The normal appearance of cuts of beef tenderloin, sirloin, ribs (regular cut and Spencer cut), sirloin butts, rib and loin, are shown in seven beautifully colored plates loaned by Armour & Co. The different grades and kinds of lard are carefully defined; soups, chowders, beef extracts, soluble meats, blood preparations, are defined. The chapter is most carefully written and is the most valuable treatise on the subject yet seen.

Part II treats of **poultry and game birds**, and though fully as clearly treated as the chapter on meats proper, we regret that it is not more complete or full. That is no doubt due to the fact that this food group has received less attention on the part of chemists and other scientific investigators. In this chapter the possible toxicity of fresh eggs is explained. Slaughtering for the market, meat and egg preservation, etc., are explained.

Part III treats of **fish foods**, and, though most excellent, we believe that the quick and easy deterioration due to microbic invasion of fish meats, of mussels, oysters, crawfish, lobsters, etc., is not sufficiently emphasized. The general indigestibility and unwholesomeness of the group of "shellfish" are not sufficiently set forth.

Part IV treats of **milk, milk products and oleomargarine**. It is clear and complete. The discussion of cheese is most interesting from the bacteriological standpoint.

Part V on **cereal foods** is perhaps lacking in detail. For example, nothing is said of

the nature of the composition and preparation of the more important breakfast foods. Nothing is said of puffed rice, which is a comparatively new breakfast food prepared along modern scientific lines. The modern "puffing" of rice has a direct bearing on the popping of popcorn. The author states that in the popping of popcorn there is produced "a soft and very delicate edible material," which is true of the portion of the kernel which is actually popped, but what about the outer hard, scaly coat? This has been responsible for many a case of severe gastritis, enteritis, and appendicitis, and even death in children. The nature and chemical composition of bread and related products is explained.

Part VI treats of **vegetables, condiments, fruits**, and **Part VII** treats of **vegetable oils, fats and nuts**. The subjects are fully treated.

Part VIII treats of **fungi** as foods. While it is well written, we believe that the importance of these foods (?) is entirely overestimated. A toadstool taste is abnormal and to be discouraged, rather than encouraged. The author gives a brief historical review of the subject. It seems that from remotest antiquity fatal cases of poisoning, due to eating these degenerate plants, have been noted. These plants should not be used as food. Leave them alone.

Part IX treats of **sugar, syrup, confectionery and honey**. Sugar-beet and cane culture and sugar manufacture are explained. On page 459 there is a reprint of the faulty map issued by the Department of Agriculture showing the sugar-beet zone of the United States: faulty, because it marks areas in which sugar-beets cannot be grown, and omits many areas in which sugar-beets will do well. The chapter is complete and most replete with important information regarding confections and their adulterants.

Part X on **invalids' and infants' foods** is not sufficiently complete to be of any considerable value. There is a most excellent table showing the composition of infant foods, but it is of little value because policy would not permit giving the names of the foods examined.

Appendices A-D treat of **standards of purity** for food products established by the

Department of Agriculture, rules and regulations for the enforcement of the food and drug act, regulations governing the inspection of meat and laws under which these regulations were made, and food inspection decision (1-64). These appendices are of great importance to those who are not fully informed regarding the Federal Pure Food and Drugs Act.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing this a most excellent work, one which should be carefully studied by every one interested in pure foods. It is to be regretted that drugs are not mentioned, excepting such as are primarily foods, and for this reason the book is of no special value to pharmacists in estimating the purity of drugs. Of course, this is not to be considered as a criticism of this estimable work, since it is specifically stated that it treats of foods only.

A. S.

Walking a Fine Art, by Edward F. Bigelow; 164 small octavo pages, six full-page half tones. H. M. Caldwell Company, New York and Boston, 1907.

The reviewer is in receipt of an autograph copy of this handsome work. It is a strong plea for nature-study. It is dedicated to the fellow-naturalists who have contributed to it. It is a book which cannot help to do good. It leads away from the competitive nerve strain of business life, and takes us to nature where we may enjoy rest and peace. It is a book which cannot help to be appreciated by every busy man.

A. S.

Compositæ of Southern California, by Harvey M. Hall. Univ. Calif. Publications in Botany, Vol. 3, No. 1; 302 large octavo pages and 3 plates. Berkeley, 1907.

This is a monograph of the sunflower family as represented in Southern California. According to this work, there are 445 species, varieties and forms in the area named. The descriptions of species are clear and concise and the keys to the tribes and genera are easily usable. Print and paper are of the best. Paper binding.

Professor Hall is one of the best authorities on systematic botany on the Pacific Coast, and this volume does him credit.

A. S.

Window Displays for Druggists. Edited by Harry B. Mason, editor of the "Bulletin of Pharmacy."

This is a new book describing 109 se-

lected displays actually used by druggists throughout the country—illustrated with handsome photographic engravings. There are also several practical chapters devoted to the subject of window dressing in general and written by men of experience. It is an invaluable book for druggists who realize that the window presents the best and the cheapest advertising medium at their disposal. Good window displays mean more business—more money—more sales. The book contains 176 pages, 109 engravings, is printed on fine coated paper, bound substantially in cloth boards. Postpaid, \$1.00. E. G. Swift, Detroit, Mich.

A Poetic Souvenir

The Enno Sander Mineral Water Co., of St. Louis, have just issued a very elegant souvenir, commemorative of the eighty-sixth birthday of their president and manager, Enno Sander, Ph. D. An excellent photo of this gentleman appears on the front page, showing him to be still the same bright, keen, shrewd, energetic, but withal kindly and genial man of affairs, that he was thirty years ago. We quote from a letter from his old friend, Professor G. F. Lydston, M. D., of Chicago, who, by the by, has a way of breaking out into verse when the warmth of his feelings is too great for prose. This is the way he wished Dr. Sander long life:

Away up yonder, where the heavens lie,
In the eternal land of bye and bye
Is set apart a throne—a brilliant star—
For thee, creator of the Garrod Spa.
Long may it be ere thou shalt claim thine own—
Desert thy friends and sit upon that throne.
So when thou totterest on the eternal brink
Stay yet a while, and make that wondrous drink—
Without thee the world would be a lonesome place,
And without Spa the "finish" of the race.

Referring to a poem which he wrote some years since, entitled *Twinkle, Twinkle Garrod Spa*," Dr. Lydston says:

Twinkle, twinkle, Garrod Spa,
I've not forgotten what you are:
Still a cure for sand and gravel,
However fast a pace we travel:
Specific thou for clogged-up veins,
A panacea for aches and pains.

We can't write as catchy verses as Dr. Lydston, but we can and do congratulate Dr. Sander on his wonderful mental and bodily vigor, and wish him the enjoyment of them for a great many years to come.

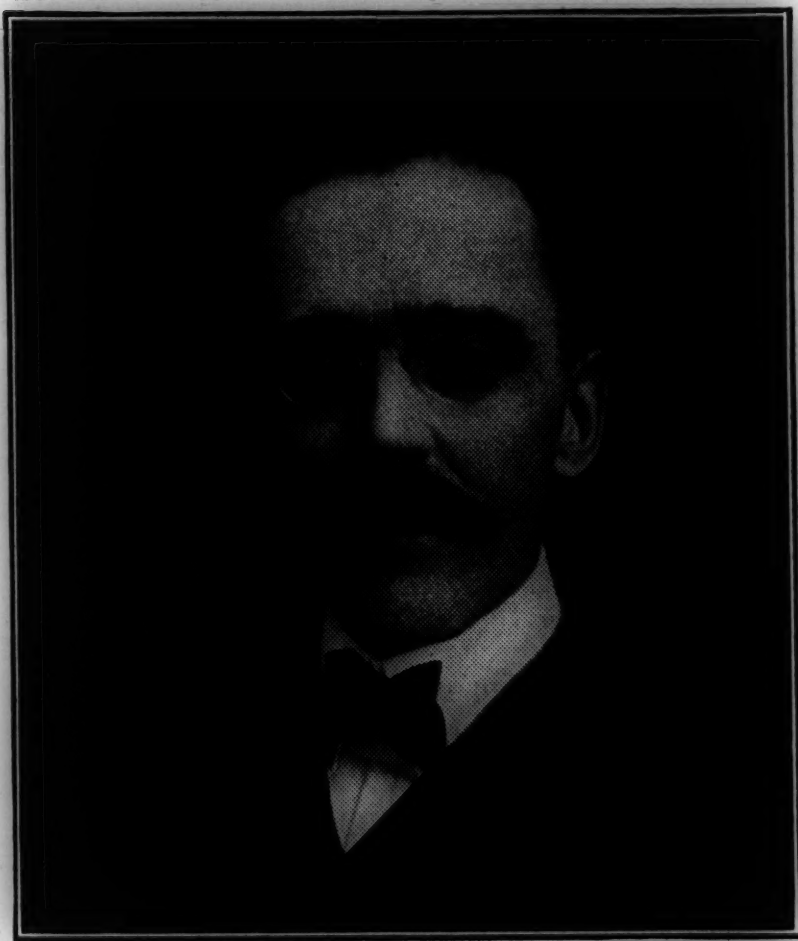
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Personals

Frank S. Hereth with Lilly

February 1st, Mr. Frank S. Hereth joined the scientific staff of Eli Lilly & Company as consulting pharmacist. Probably few of Mr. Hereth's many friends are aware that in entering the Lilly laboratories he is returning to the institution where he received his first training in manufacturing pharmacy. In 1880, as a boy, Mr. Hereth originally entered the employ of Eli Lilly & Company, then a very small concern. During the following eight years he was engaged part time with Lilly and part time in the wholesale drug line. In 1888 he became associated with G. D. Searle, then at Anderson, Indiana, and the



FRANK S. HERETH

two removed to Omaha, Neb., where they started in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals. Two years later, Searle & Hereth removed their business to Chicago, where it was conducted a number of years. In 1905 Mr. Hereth sold his interest in The Searle & Hereth Company, and removed to Brooklyn, New York, to become superintendent of the laboratory of E. R. Squibb & Sons, where he remained until January 1, 1908. Mr. Hereth is an active participant in movements for the advancement of pharmacy. In 1890 he became a member of the faculty of the Chicago College of Pharmacy as professor of pharmaceutical tech-

nology, holding this position for nine years. As lecturer and teacher, Mr. Hereth was very successful, enjoying a great popularity with his students, all of whom he made personal friends. In returning to Eli Lilly & Company in Indianapolis, Mr. Hereth is again in the home of his boyhood, among old friends and in pharmaceutical connections congenial to his tastes.

Mr. C. J. Becht, "Soda Fountain Becht," is sending out a very humorous descriptive brochure extolling the merits of the product of the American Soda Fountain Company. Mr. Becht has represented that firm in this territory a great many years and has made an enviable reputation for his house as well as for himself.

A. A. Boomhower and O. R. Wood of Seattle have purchased the store and business of E. A. Roberts, Monroe, Wash., and will conduct the same under the name of Boomhower & Wood.

Dr. W. E. White of Colton, Wash., has sold his stock of drugs to **Dr. C. B. Jones**, a graduate of the American College of Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, who has been practicing in Durango, Mexico, for the past two years. Dr. White will move to Spokane.

Max H. Sobel has opened a magnificently appointed drug store in Berkeley. It is on the corner of Telegraph Avenue and Bancroft Way, in the new Marshall building.

Frank R. Shrader of Salt Lake City filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are given as \$1,981.18, against assets of \$2,000, insurance policy and \$30 household goods, both of which he claims are excepted.

The Merced Drug Company have added some new and very handsome show cases to the equipment of the drug store, giving that popular pharmacy a modern and up-to-date appearance. The new show cases are beauties.

D. A. Roberts has completed arrangements for the opening of the new Roberts Brothers' store in the old Kirn stand on Hewitt Avenue, Everett, Wash. An up-to-date pharmacy will be installed and the soda fountain now on the premises will be continued.

J. V. Leithóld, of Woodland, who always has a good time when visiting San Francisco, always has a good word to say of the metropolis, spent a few days in San Francisco, but had to return sooner than expected on account of illness.

Clarence Howland, of Cousins & Howland, of Hanford, was shaking hands with his host of friends in San Francisco.

F. W. Mixter, of Exeter, at one time in business in San Francisco, was a recent visitor in this city.

N. L. A. Cody, accompanied by Mrs. Cody, with the usual number of jokes, only complained of the dust. Otherwise "all right, thank you."

C. L. Morgan, of Halfmoon Bay, expert fisherman and also druggist, has his eye cast on the calendar watching for May to come around so that he may enjoy piscatorial sport and tell a few fish stories.

J. A. Hughes, of Bakersfield, who is always good natured, was giving his friends in the city the glad hand a few days ago.

T. R. White, of Sebastopol, was in town a few days ago looking the picture of health and prosperity.

W. E. Calahan conducts a drug store six days a week and on the seventh usually spends in San Francisco. Is it possible that there is anything in the wind?

Benjamin Fernish, manager of Oberdeener's drug store in Santa Clara, is a frequent visitor in the city.

H. L. Chandler, of Palo Alto, was in the city a few days ago, and reports business very satisfactory.

Otto Monron and wife of Sonora, spent a few days in this city, and is very much surprised at the progress that is being made toward the rebuilding of the city.

J. A. McDonald, for several years with the City Drug Store of Sonora, is now manager for Eddy & Co., of the same place.

Doesn't Want Pure Food Law Changed **Editor The Pacific Pharmacist:**

The Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, commonly called the Pure Food Law, is demonstrating its value every day and every reasonable person must admit that the law, as a whole, is a most excellent thing. While in minor points it might easily be improved, the danger in tampering with a law lies in the fact that when they once begin our lawmakers

never appear to know when to stop. With this in view, we think it would be wise for Congress to allow the present law to be thoroughly tried before changing it, and to bring the matter to the attention of the lawmakers. The writer has written to all the Missouri Congressmen a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy.

[Copy.]

Hon.....

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Sir:

While I fully realize that every Congressman's constituency apparently requires him to prove his energy by the introduction of some certain bill or bills, will it be impertinent of me to suggest that there are already enough laws to make this a most excellent time to do nothing in this line, but to let the other branches of the Government put into effect the laws already on the statutes? I consider this particularly true as to laws which have been untried, and to which I understand many amendments and additions will soon be proposed. Especially does this apply to the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. I do not believe that the business of the country is in such a flourishing state at present that further interference with old customs and methods is desirable, but, on the contrary, I believe that it would be the part of wisdom to allow present laws to be thoroughly tried before changing them. I trust that you also feel this way, and that you will not encourage or support such measures as will tend to upset or make still more uncertain, present business affairs.

Hoping that these suggestions will be received in the same kindly spirit in which they are offered, I remain, with best of good wishes, ever

Sincerely yours,

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO.,
FRANK A. RUF, Prest. and Treas.

We publish the above because we fear too much legislation on this subject. The law is good as it stands, though capable of improvement. Yet we think that no change should be made by the present Congress. Let us see how the present law works before we tinker it up. These constant changes harass manufacturers and merchants, occasioning them great loss. "We'd better bide a wee."



COFFIN-REDINGTON CO.

Another evidence of the rapid rehabilitation of San Francisco, testifying to the complete and splendid recovery from the misfortune of 1906, is furnished by the removal of Coffin-Redington Co., wholesale druggists, from their temporary quarters, 625-637 Third Street, where they were doing business under full blast one month after the general fire, to their new building, Nos. 35-49 Second Street, near Market, the site of the old one.

They are to be congratulated in securing not only a convenient location in the very center of commercial activity of the West for their many friends and customers to visit them, but on occupying one of the handsomest and most complete buildings for conducting a wholesale drug business in the western country.

Every convenience and comfort which mod-

ern construction has evolved is incorporated in the structure, electric power being used throughout.

Their very attractive building is of pressed brick and steel, 80 x 137½ feet, five stories and basement, giving them a working area of over 66,000 square feet, with every up-to-date appliance for the speedy execution of orders.

The first floor, with the exception of their handsome office is devoted entirely to the display of their immense stock of sundries, comprising not only a complete line of staple articles required in the volume of business they handle, but in the latest novelties to satisfy the most critical trade, selected by experienced buyers. The receiving and shipping departments are situated on this floor.

The second floor, known as the working order floor, contains over 10,000 running feet

of shelf room, 727 bins and drawers to store drugs, patents, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and in fact every article handled by the modern, up-to-date druggist.

Employing a force of competent clerks, they are enabled to fill and dispatch their orders within the quickest possible time.

The third floor is used for storing patent medicines and sundries in original packages, as they come from the manufacturer.

The fourth floor contains an assortment of glassware, including everything in the shape of bottles and sundry glassware, such as graduates, bed pans, etc.

The top or fifth floor is occupied by the laboratory, cigar and liquor departments.

In constructing and equipping these departments, special attention has been given to so arrange them as to facilitate the work to the utmost.

The laboratory, including its several sections, the manufacturing, milling, bottling, packing and finishing, is arranged with modern equipment, anticipating the expediting and handling of a rapidly increasing business in the Coffin-Redington Co.'s specialties.

This department is particularly fortunate in the lighting facilities and ventilation, as besides the large windows which occupy the entire frontage on both Second and Stevenson Streets, there are nine large skylights, covering over 1,000 square feet, made of fire-proof glass, each being provided with a ventilator, carrying off all gases and insuring good ventilation.

The cigar department is located in the rear on this floor, having been provided with air-tight walls and improved zinc-lined lockers for storing stock and keeping it in an even temperature.

The basement is stored with heavy oils, industrial chemicals, acids and the best assorted stock of sponges and chamois west of New York.

The long and uninterrupted success of this old firm is part of the history of San Francisco, beginning in a one-story frame construction in 1849. The name of Redington through the firm, in which the name has been prominent, has been synonymous with integrity and honorable methods, and the prospects for perpetuating the good name through Coffin-Redington Co. was never so well assured as it is today.

Note.—Several personal items are omitted in this issue because of lack of space, due to the publication of the general index.

N. E. Ferguson, formerly proprietor of the Needles Drug Company, returned from Los Angeles. He shipped several burros by express from Los Angeles to Bagdad and is completing his prospecting outfit there. He will go for a prospecting trip of several months in the desert.

J. P. Edwards, formerly with Kirk Geary Co., has entered the services of Eli Lilly & Co., and is calling on the trade in San Francisco.

Schoreder Bros. have just opened up a new establishment.

Chas. R. McNulty, of Eli Lilly & Co., has been for several days in the city looking out for the interests of his house.

H. E. Brooks, of Red Bluff, genial as ever, visited this city recently on a business and pleasure trip.

M. J. Osborn, sales manager for Digesto Malt Extract, recently returned to the home offices after a successful trip, calling on the jobbing drug trade of Montana, Utah and Colorado.

F. H. Hainert is calling on the retail drug trade of San Francisco in the interests of Digesto Malt Extract.

The Theo Hamm Brewing Company, manufacturers of Digesto Malt Extract, will commence their campaign on Digesto in the Spokane, Butte, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles papers during the month of April. They will use large 30-inch ads, and the campaign will, no doubt, result in making Digesto the best selling malt product on the Coast.

W. H. Worthington has sold his place of business on 24th and Potrero Avenue, to J. E. Frisbee.

A tremendous explosion, which, strange to say, no one in the neighborhood heard, completely wrecked the safe and office of Dietrich H. Wulzen, a druggist of 470 Castro Street, this city, but the effect of the explosive was so complete that the burglars who had placed the nitro-glycerine were frightened away and did not return for any of the loot. In the morning when Wulzen went to his place of business he found the safe entirely demolished, all the fixtures of the office smashed and hundreds of dollars in gold and notes lying about the floor.

For Sale—A fine opening in one of the bay cities for a druggist with \$2,250.00 to purchase stock and fixtures in a good locality, with excellent prospects. Address, "Drugs," care of **Pacific Pharmacist**, 723-8 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.

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These prices are submitted as ruling in the San Francisco market at time of publication, and are subject to fluctuation. Quotations are based on ordinary quantities, such as usually purchased by the average dealer. Containers are included unless otherwise indicated. See foot-note.

THE MARKET

Changes during the past month are not of startling character. Advance and decline list about equal in staples.

Morphine and Opium declined.

Cocaine has a decline and advance netting 10c per oz. lower for the month.

Quinine firm at last quotation; advance not looked for except with increased consumption.

Citric Acid low for the season of the year, and this owing to weak foreign market.

Golden Seal Root again advanced.

Quince Seed still soaring.

PRICE CHANGES

Declined	Advanced
Acid citric	Bark soap
Acid oxalic	Cloves
Balsam Peru	Clove oil
Cocaine	Flowers chamomile
Lanum	Potash nitrate
Morphine	Roots Golden Seal
Opium	Seed quince

ACETANILID, N. Y. Q., 1-lb. cart. incl....lb	37
Powdr., N. Y. Q., 1-lb cart. incl.....lb	37
ACETONE. Technical	41
ACID. Acetic No. 8, carboys.....lb	07
1-lb bottles, M. C. W.....	21
5-lb bottles, "	15
Glacial, M. C. W.	44
Acetic, U. S. P. (Sp. gr. 1.028).....lb	21
Arsenic, Hydrated Pure.....lb	14
Arsenous, Lumps, Pure	24

Arsenous, Powd., Pure, M. C. W.....lb	24
Benzoic, from Toluol, M.C.W., 1-lb cart. incl lb	57
Benzoic, from Toluol, M. C. W.....oz	13
Benzoic, True from Benzoin.....lb	35-1 50
Benzpic, from Toluene, 1-oz. cartons.....oz	10
Benzoic, from Toluene, M. C. W.....lb	55-65
Boracic	16-18
Boracic, powd., M. C. W.....lb	18
Boracic, im. powd., M.C.W., 1-lb cart. incl.lb	27
Boracic, Squibb's, 1-lb bottle.....lb	45
Boric, H. P.	27
Boric, powd., pure	20
Boric, Impalp., powd.	27
Butyric, 100%	29
Butyric, H. P.	2 14
Cacodylic, 1/8	4 00
Camphoric	40
Carbolic, Calvert's No. 1.....lb	2 00
Carbolic, Calvert's No. 2.....lb	1 50
Carbolic, 1-lb tin, M.C.W., gilt label....lb	28
Carbolic, M.C.W., 5-lb can, gilt label....lb	25
Carbolic, M.C.W., 10-lb can, gilt label...lb	24
Carbolic, M.C.W., 25-lb can, gilt label...lb	22
Carbolic, Loose, crys.	70
Carbolic, Solution, 1-lb. bot.....doz	2 50
Carbolic, Crude	40-50
Chromic, 1-oz vials	15
Chrysophanic, true, M. C. W., 1-oz vials..oz	39
Cinnamic	34
Citric, crys., P. W. R.	46-51
Gallic, 1-oz cartons	11
Gallic	70
Hydrobromic, conc., 1-oz vials, M.C.W...oz	15
Hydrobromic, U. S. P., 10%, M.C.W.....lb	34
Hydrocyanic, 1-oz vials, U.S.P., M.C.W...oz	10
Hydriodic (Sp. gr. 1.50).....oz	42
Hydriodic (Sp. gr. 1.70).....oz	52
Hydrocyanic, U. S. P., Mallinckrodt's...lb	39
Hydrocyanic, U. S. P., Scheele's.....oz	35
Hydrofluoric, 1s, g. p. bots. incl., M.C.W..lb	1 30
Hydrofluoric, 1/2s, g. p. bots. incl. " ..lb	1 80
Hydrofluoric, 1/4s, g. p. bots. incl. " ..lb	2 25
Hydrofluoric, 1-oz g. p. bots. incl. " ..lb	37
Hypophosphorous, 50%, 1-lb G. S. B. " ..lb	1 24
Hypophosphorous, 50%, 1-oz G. S. B. " ..oz	19
Lactic, conc., 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	12
Lactic, conc., 1s	79
Lactic, dilute, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	8
Muriatic, carboys	3
Muriatic, 6-lb bots.....each	75
Muriatic, C. P., 6-lb bots.....lb	22
Muriatic, C. P., 1-lb bots.....lb	38
Nitric, carboys	7 1/2
Nitric, 7-lb bots.....ea	1 10
Nitric, C. P., 7-lb bots.....lb	22
Nitric, 1-lb bots.	40
Nitro-Muriatic	40

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Nitrous, fuming	lb	55	Hydrated, pure, M. C. W.....	lb	79
Oxalic.	lb	14-16	Metallic, M. C. W.....	oz	17
Oxalic, chem. pure, M. C. W.....	lb	30	Sulphate, pure, M. C. W.....	lb	25-29
Phosphoric, glacial	lb	64	ALUMNOL	oz	60
Phosphoric, syrupy (85%)	lb	55	AMIDOL. 1-oz. can	oz	65
Phosphoric, diluted, M. C. W.....	lb	25	AMMONIA. Spirits of	lb	75
Phosphoric, M. C. W., U. S. P., 50%..	lb	40	Spirits of, aromatic	lb	75
Phosphoric, glacial, 1-oz vials.....	oz	11	Aqua, 26 deg., 1-lb. bot.....	lb	20
Phosphoric, glacial, 1s, M. C. W.....	lb	64	Aqua, 26 deg., 4-lb bot.....	lb	16
Picric	lb	60-70	Aqua, 26 deg., 5 gal. can.....	lb	11
Pyrogallic, Resublimated, M. C. W.....	oz	27	Aqua, 26 deg., carboy.....	lb	9½
Pyrogallic, 1-lb cans, W. C. W.....	lb	2 35	Aqua, Washing, 5-gal. can.....	gal	50
Pyrogallic, ½-lb cans, M. C. W.....	lb	2 45	AMMONIUM. Acetate, cryst., M. C. W...oz		14
Pyrogallic, ¼-lb cans, M. C. W.....	lb	2 55	Arsenate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz		22
Pyroligneous	gal	40	Benzoate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz		14
Salicylic, 1-lb cartons	lb	46	Benzoate, M. C. W.	lb	1 14
Salicylic, from Oil Wintergreen.....oz		44	Bichromate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz		14
Salicylic, Amorph.	lb	46	Bromide, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz		10
Succinic, oz bottles	oz	74	Bromide, M. C. W.....	lb	34
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb	75	Carbonate.	lb	15-18
Sulphuric, carboys	lb	2	Carbonate, powdered	lb	20
Sulphuric, 9-lb bottles	each	1 00	Chloride, see "Muriate."		
Sulphuric, C. P., 9-lb. bottles.....	lb	22	Citrate, 1-oz. vials, M. C. W.....oz		15
Sulphuric, C. P., 1-lb bottles.....	lb	38	Hypophosphite, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz		21
Sulphurous, U. S. P., solution.....	lb	25	Hypophosphite, M. C. W.	lb	1 70
Tannic, M. C. W., Regular	lb	85-90	Iodide, 1-oz. vials, M. C. W.....oz		38
Tannic, U. S. P.	lb	1 15	Muriate, lump.	lb	14-16
Tartaric, crystallized	lb	38-44	Muriate, gran.	lb	10-12
Tartaric, powdered	lb	38-44	Muriate, gran., pure, 1-lb cartons.....	lb	20
Tri-chlor-acetic	oz	32	Muriate, powdered, pure.....	lb	19
Valerianic	oz	20	Muriate, Po	lb	17
ACONITINE. Amorphous	dr	1 40	Muriate, Po., Squibb's	lb	35
Cryst.	dr	1 40	Nitrate	lb	44
ADAPES LANAE. B. P.	lb	35	Oxalate	lb	52
AGARIC. White.	lb	45	Phosphate	lb	84
ALBOLINE.	lb	50	Salicylate	lb	1 10
5-lbs	lb	45	Salicylate	oz	13
Liquid	lb	50	Succinate	oz	1 00
Liquid, 5-lbs	lb	45	Sulphate, com'l	lb	12
AGURIN	oz	1 70	Sulphate, C. P.	oz	29
ALBUMEN. Egg.	lb	1 45	Sulpho Cyanate, pure	oz	10
ALCOHOL. Absolute.	qt	1 00	Valerianate, cryst., 1-oz vials.....oz		24
94%, 10-gal, case	gal	2 93	Valerianate, cryst.	lb	1 75
94%, 5-gal. case	gal	2 98	AMMONOL	oz	1 05
Denatured, 5-gal. can.....	gal	70	AMYL. Acetate	lb	79
Wood, 5-gal. case	gal	70	Butyrate, M. C. W.	oz	30
Wood, Columbian Spirits, 5 gal. in case.gal		1 02	Nitrite	oz	29
Wood, Columbian Spirits, barrels.....gal		85	Valerianate, M. C. W.	lb	2 59
Wood, Columbian Spirits, ½ barrels....gal		95	ANNATTO. Roll	lb	60
Cologne Spirits, 5 cents advance over price of Alcohol.			ANODYNE. Hoffman's, 1-lb bottle.....	lb	75
ALDEHYDE. Conct.	oz	25	ANTHRASOL	oz	60
ALLSPICE.	lb	17	ANTIFEBRIN	oz	17
Powdered	lb	20	ANTI-KAMNIA and its combinations.....oz		1 00
ALMOND MEAL.	lb	45	10-oz lots for \$9.25; 25-oz for \$22.80		
ALMONDS. Bitter, shelled.	lb	45	Tablets, Vest Pocket	doz	1 75
Sweet, shelled.	lb	45	Tablets, Vest Pocket, 1 gross, 5% off.		
ALOIN. 1-oz vials	oz	16	ANTIMONY. Black, powdered, pure.....	lb	15
ALUM. Ammonio-Ferric, M. C. W.	lb	34	Black, powdered, commercial	lb	10
Chrome	lb	21	Chloride, cryst., 1-oz vials.....oz		22
Burnt	lb	15	Chloride, sol. (Butter of)	lb	39
Ground	lb	7-9	Oxysulphuret (Kermes Mineral)	lb	1 00
Lump.	lb	5-8	Potassium Tartrate, M. C. W.....	lb	45
Powdered.	lb	7-9	Sulphuret, precipitated	lb	92
ALUMINUM. Aceto-Tartrate, M. C. W...oz		20	ANTINOSINE	oz	2 10
Bromide, M. C. W.....	oz	29	ANTIPIRIN. Knorr's	oz	35
Chloride, M. C. W.....	lb	79	New	oz	25
Chloride, M. C. W.....	oz	14	APIOL. Fluid Green	oz	37

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APOLSYIN. S. & G. oz	65	Canella, powdered lb	35
APOMORPHINE. Hydrochlor. Amor.,		Cascara, Sagrada. lb	18
1/8-oz vial oz	3 50	Cascara, Sagrada, powdered. lb	20
Mur. cryst. oz	8 50	Cascarilla lb	25
Muriate, Amorphous, 1/8-oz vials, M.C.W.oz	4 00	Cascarilla, powdered lb	30
ARISTOL oz	1 80	Cassia. lb	22
ARGOLS. Red lb	15	Cassia, powdered lb	25
Red, powdered lb	20	Cinchona, red. lb	45-50
ARGYROL oz	1 50	Cinchona, red powdered. lb	45-50
ARROWROOT. St. Vincent.....lb	18-20	Cinnamon, Ceylon. lb	40 50
Taylor's Bermuda, 1/4s and 1/2s.....lb	35	Cinnamon, Ceylon, powdered. lb	40-50
Taylor's Bermuda, bulk lb	35	Cotton Root, powdered. lb	35
ARSENIC. Bromide, 1-oz vials, M. C. W..oz	27	Cotton Root, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	35
Chloride, sol., M. C. W.....lb	30	Cramp, powdered lb	25
Iodide, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	44	Cramp, pressed, 1-lb lb	25
Metallic lb	45	Cundurango lb	45
Red, powdered lb	15	Cundurango, powdered lb	50
Solution (Donovan's) lb	40	Dogwood, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	20
Splution (Fowler's) lb	30	Dogwood, powdered lb	25
Sulphured, red powdered lb	33	Elder, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	35
Sulphured, yellow powdered lb	33	Elm, select, slabs. lb	30
White, lump lb	30	Elm, ground, bulk lb	30
White, powdered, commercial lb	12-15	Elm, powdered lb	30
Yellow (orpiment) lb	35	Elm, powdered, 1/4s.....lb	30
ASBESTOS. Fibrous, gro.....lb	20	Elm, powdered, 1/8s.....lb	35
ASPARAGIN. 1/8-oz vials oz	1 50	Elm, powdered, ozs.....lb	40
ASPIRIN oz	43	Hemlock, pressed, 1-lb. lb	25
ATROPIA. Pure, 1/8-oz vials oz	7 35	Hemlock, powdered. lb	30
Sulphate, 1/8-oz vials oz	6 25	Jamaica Dogwood, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	35
BALSAM. Copaiba, 8-lb can lb	75	Jamaica Dogwood, powdered, 1-lb.....lb	35
Copaiba, 5-lb bottle.....lb	80	Mezereon, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	28
Copaiba, 1-lb bottle.....lb	95	Oak, red, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	22
Copaiba, solidified lb	1 25	Oak, white, powdered. lb	22
Fir, Canada lb	75-80	Oak, white, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	22
Fir, Oregon lb	40-45	Poplar, white, powdered, 1-lb.....lb	25
Gurgun lb	40	Poplar, white, pressed, 1-lb lb	25
Peru lb	2 40	Poplar, yellow, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	25
Sulphur lb	60	Prickly Ash, powdered lb	40
Tolu lb	60	Prickly Ash, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	33
BARIUM. Acetate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W...oz	16	Quebracho lb	35
Carbonate, M. C. W.....lb	37	Sassafras. lb	28
Carbonate, precip. lb	30	Sassafras, powdered lb	25
Chloride, chemically pure, M. C. W.....lb	33	Simaruba lb	50
Nitrate, M. C. W. lb	23	Soap Tree lb	11-13
Sulphide, commercial, M. C. W.....lb	43	Soap Tree, ground lb	16
Sulphide, pure, M. C. W.....lb	53	Soap Tree, powdered lb	17
Sulphate, M. C. W. lb	13	Sumac, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	25
BARK. Alder, black, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	25	Tamarac, pressed, 1-lb lb	25
Alder, red or tag, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	24	Wahoo Root, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	33
Angostura lb	30	Wild Cherry. lb	16
Ash, black, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	20	Wild Cherry, ground. lb	18
Ash, mountain, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	24	Wild Cherry, powdered lb	20
Ash, white, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	25		
Barberry, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	30	BAY RUM. Domestic gal	2 25
Barberry, powdered lb	35	Imported gal	3 00
Bayberry, pressed, 1-lb. lb	25	BEANS. Calabar. lb	40
Bayberry, powdered. lb	30	Tonka, Angostura lb	1 35
Birch, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	24	Vanilla, short, true Mexican.....lb	8 50
Black Haw, powdered lb	35	Vanilla, long, true Mexican.....lb	9 50
Black Haw, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	30	Vanilla, Tahiti lb	1 50
Black Willow, pressed, 1-lb.....lb	25	BEBEERINE. Pure, 1-oz vials oz	2 04
Blackberry. lb	20	Sulphate, 1-oz vials oz	1 49
Buckthorn, pressed, 1-lb lb	25	BENZOLE. Pure lb	35
Butternut, pressed, 1-lb lb	25	BENZIN. Gallon lb	30
Calisaya, yellow, commercial. lb	30	5 and 10 gallons gal	25
Calisaya, yellow, commercial, powd.....lb	32	Pints doz	1 60
Calisaya, East India. lb	42	BERBERINE. Hydrochloride oz	2 55
Calisaya, powdered. lb	45	Sulphate oz	2 29
Canella lb	35	BERRIES. Buckthorn lb	30
		Cocculus Indicus lb	17

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Cubeb, stemless	lb	30	CALCIUM. Bromide, 1-oz vials, M. C. W..oz	12	
Cubeb, powdered	lb	30	Bromide, M. C. W.....lb	64	
Elder	lb	30	Chloride, fused, M. C. W.....lb	64	
Juniper, Italian	lb	10	Chloride, granular, M. C. W.....lb	30	
Poke	lb	25	Glycerylphosphate	oz	22
Prickly Ash.	lb	40	Hypophosphite, 1-oz vials. oz	14	
Sumac	lb	25	Hypophosphite. lb	89	
Sumac, powdered	lb	30	Hypophosphite and Sodium, 1-oz vials....oz	16	
BETOL	lb	60	Hypophosphite and Sodium, M. C. W...lb	1 09	
BISMUTH. Acetate, M. C. W.....oz	35	Iodide, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	37		
Citrate, M. C. W.....lb	2 89	Lactophosphate, soluble	lb	1 35	
Citrate, M. C. W.....oz	25	Lactophosphate, soluble	oz	17	
Citrate and Ammonia, M. C. W.....oz	26	Phosphate, precipitated, 1-lb cart.....lb	20		
Citrate and Ammonia, M. C. W.....lb	2 82	Phosphide, 1-oz vials	oz	50	
Lactate	oz	39	Sulphate, pure	lb	49
Metallic	lb	2 50	Sulphide, 1-oz vials	oz	10
Nitrate, M. C. W.....oz	24	Sulphide	lb	37	
Oxide, Hydrated, M. C. W. lb	3 33	Sulphite	lb	84	
Oxide Hydrated, M. C. W. oz	32	Sulpho, carbolate, M. C. W.....oz	11		
Oxychloride, M. C. W. lb	2 37	CALOMEL. N. Y. Q.....lb	1 05		
Salicylate, 40%	oz	20	Calomel, P. W. R., 1-lb boxes.....lb	1 05	
Salicylate, 64% Basic	oz	23	English, Howard's	lb	1 35
Salicylate, 64% M. C. W.....lb	2 57	CAMPHOR. Monobromated, M. C. W.....oz	24		
Subbenzoate	oz	29	Tar flake.	lb	5-7
Subcarbonate	lb	2 42	Tar balls.	lb	5-7
Subgallate	oz	23	CANDY. Coltsfoot Rock	lb	30
Subiodide, M. C. W.....lb	4 00	Horehound. lb	12		
Subiodide, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	34	Rock, on strings	lb	15	
Subnitrate, M. C. W.....lb	2 12	Rock, brown	lb	16	
Subnitrate, N. Y. Q.....lb	2 12	Rock, red	lb	15	
Subnitrate, P. W. R.....lb	2 12	Rock, white	lb	14	
Tannate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	24	CANTHARIDES. Russian, powdered.....lb	1 25		
Valerianate, $\frac{1}{8}$ s	oz	57	CAPSICUM. African, pods	lb	25
BLUE MASS	lb	65	African, powdered	lb	30
Powdered	lb	75	Bombay	lb	20
BLUE VITRIOL. Barrels, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb	10-12	CARAMEL.....gal, \$1.25. lb	25		
Powdered	lb	15	CARBON. Bisulphide	lb	30
BOLE. Armenian	lb	18	Bisulphide, 50-lb cans	ea	5 18
BONE ASH	lb	6-8	Bisulphide, Wheeler's 50-lb can.....ea	5 18	
BORAX. C. P., Squibb's	lb	33	Bisulphide, 1-gal cans	gal	1 43
Pacific Coast Borax Co., 1-lb.....doz	1 14	Bisulphide, quart bottles	doz	4 50	
Pacific Coast Borax Co., $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb.....doz	90	CARMINE. No. 40. oz	40		
Pacific Coast Borax Co., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.....doz	48	No. 40. lb	4 50		
Powdered	lb	8-10	CASSIA FISTULA	lb	20
Pure Granular	lb	25	CASTOR FIBER. oz	1 50	
Refined	lb	8-10	Castor Fiber, powdered	oz	1 75
BOROFORMOL. Pints	doz	7 50	CERATE. Cantharides	lb	1 00
BOROLYCEIDE Solution. lb	60	Goulard's, U. S. P. lb	70		
BROMOFORM	oz	18	Resin, U. S. P. lb	50	
BROMINE	lb	83	Savin	lb	60
Chloride, solution	oz	60	Simple	lb	50
BRUCINE. $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	1 75	Spermacti	lb	70	
BRUCINE	oz	1 75	Turner's	lb	60
Phosphate	oz	1 75	Zinc, Carbonate, true	lb	60
Sulphate, $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz vials	oz	1 75	Zinc, Oxide	lb	60
BUDS. Balm of Gilead	lb	60	CERIUM. Oxalate	oz	09
Cassia	lb	50	Oxalate, 1-lb. cartons.....lb	45	
BUTTER CACAO. Ghirardelli	lb	65	CHALK. Crayons, white	lb	15
German	lb	72	French, cut	lb	18-20
CADMIUM. Bromide, M. C. W. oz	18	French, powdered	lb	5-8	
Iodide, M. C. W., 1-oz vials.....oz	31	Precipitated, English	lb	10-12	
Sulphate, M. C. W., 1-oz vials.....oz	25	Prepared in drops, bulk	lb	7-8	
CAFFEIN. Bromide, 1-oz vials.....oz	37	Prepared in drops, 5-lb boxes.....lb	8-10		
Citrated, M. C. W.....oz	28	Prepared pink, 8-lb boxes.....lb	10		
Citrated, N. Y. Q.....oz	28	White, in lumps	lb	3-4	
Pure, N. Y. Q.....oz	35	CHARCOAL. Animal	lb	8-10	
Sulphate, $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	60	Willow, powdered	lb	10-12	
Salicylate, true salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ s, M. C. W.....oz	60	CHINA CLAY	lb	10	
CALAMINE	lb	18	CHINESE SHAVINGS	lb	60

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CHINOIDINE. 1-oz rolls	12	Nitrate	54
CHLORAL HYDRATE, CROTON, 1-oz vial		Sulphate, C. P., granulated, 1-lb. boxes...	23
incl.	35	Sulphate, Caustic Pencils	1 75
Crystals, M. C. W., 1s.....	1 35	Sulphate, purified, 1-lb cartons.....	21
Crystals, M. C. W., ½s.....	1 45	COPPERAS. bbls 1¼.....	3-4
Crystals, M. C. W., ¼-lb cartons.....	1 50	CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. N. Y. Q.....	95
Crystals, M. C. W., ozs.....	2 10	Powdered, N. Y. Q.....	95
Crystals, 1-lb g. s. b. incl., Schering.....	1 45	1-lb boxes, P. W. R.....	95
Crystals, ½-lb g. s. b. incl., Schering.....	1 55	COTOIN. Para, ⅛-oz.....	14 00
Crystals, ¼-lb g. s. b. incl., Schering.....	1 65	COTTON. Negative, Anthony's Liq.....	1 00
Crystals, 1-oz g. s. vls. incl., Schering.....	17	COWHAGE. 1-oz cans	55
CHLORALAMID	25 gramme	CREAM TARTAR, pure, powdered.....	30-35
CHLOROFORM. 1-lb. tin, N. Y. Q.....	52	Pure, powdered, 25-lb box.....	29
In 7-lb. bottle, N. Y. Q.....	42	CREOLIN. ½-lb.....	4 00
Squibb's, 1-500 gramme.....	1 00	1-lb	8 00
CINCHONINE Alk'd pure 1-oz vials M.C.W.oz	25	CREOSOTE. Beechwood	94
Bisulphate, M. C. W.	18	½-lb	1 10
Muriate, M. C. W.....	17	¼-lb	1 20
Sulphate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	17	CREOSOTE CARBONATE	65
CINCHONIDINE Alk. pure 1-oz v'ls M.C.W.oz	50	In ¼-lb	9 25
Bisulphate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	30	In ½-lb	9 15
Muriate, M. C. W.	32	In 1-lb	9 10
Salicylate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	34	CROCUS MARTIS	16
Sulphate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	30	CUDBEAR	30
Sulphate, 5-oz cans, M. C. W.....	25	CUMARIN	45
Sulphate, 1-oz vials, P. W. R.....	28	CUMENE (Cumol)	1 10
CLOVES. Zanzibar	30	CURCUMA. Powdered	16
Zanzibar, powdered	35	CUTTLEFISH	35
COBALT	25	Jeweler's	85
Cobalt, powdered	30	Powdered	30
COCAINE. Alk., M. C. W., 1-oz v'ls, incl.oz	3 50	DATURINE. Alk., cryst., 5-gr.....	75
Hydrochloride, M. C. W.	2 35	DEXTRIN.	12-15
Hydrochloride Cryst., 1-oz v'ls, N.Y.Q.oz	2 35	DIASTASE. of Malt	1 14
Hydrochloride Cryst., ½-oz v'ls, N.Y.Q.oz	2 50	DIGALEN. ½-oz bottles	1 00
Hydrochloride Cryst., ¼-oz v'ls, N.Y.Q.oz	2 60	DIGITALIN. ⅛-oz vials	5 75
Hydrochloride Cryst., ⅛-oz v'ls, N.Y.Q.oz	2 75	DIONIN. ⅛s.	6 25
Hydrochloride, 1-oz vials, P. W. R.....	2 35	15-gr vials	35
COCHINEAL. Honduras	60	DOVER'S POWDER, U. S. P.....	1 70
Honduras, powdered.	65	DRAGON'S BLOOD, Mass.	55
CODEINE. N. Y. Q., pure.....	4 95	Powdered	85
Muriate, N. Y. Q..... 1 oz, \$4 70.....	4 90	Reed's.	85
Phosphate, N. Y. Q., ⅛-oz vials.....	4 65	DIURETIN.	1 80
Pure, M. C. W.....	4 95	DUBOISINE. Sulphate, 10-gr vial.....	1 10
Sulphate, M. C. W.....	4 70	EARTH, Fuller's, powdered.	8-10
Sulphate, 1-oz vials, P. W. R.....	4 70	EIKONOGEN, lb, \$3.95; ½s, \$4.20.....	37
COLLODION	70	¼s.	4 80
1-oz vials	1 25	ELATERIN. 15-gr vial	1 25
Cantharidal	1 85	ELATERIUM, ⅛-oz vials.....	2 25
Cantharidal, 1-oz vials	1 75	EMERY. Flour.	10-12
Flexible	70	Grain.	10-12
Flexible, 1-oz vials	1 00	EMETIN (Resinoid)	7 53
COLCHICINE. Cryst., 15-grain.....	14	(Alkaloid), pure, 15-gr vial.....	1 25
C. P., Amorph., 15-grain vials.....	30	ERGOT. Spanish.	65
COLOCYNTH. Apples, Trieste.....	60-65	Spanish, powd.....	65
Apples, powdered	75	ERGOTIN. Bonjean	36
COMPOSITION POWDER, 2-oz papers..lb	35	ERGOTOLE. S. & D.....	4 50
CONFECTION. Aromatic	1 00	ESERINE (Physostigmine), 5-gr Alkaloid..gr	13
Opium	1 50	Sulphate, 5-gr vials	50
Rose, U. S. P.	65	Sulphate, 10-gr vials	1 00
Senna, U. S. P.	70	Sulphate, 15-gr vials	1 50
Theriac	1 25	ETHER. Acetic, M. C. W., 1-lb. bot.....	61
COPPER. Acetate, cryst., C.P., M.C.W.....	74	Benzoic, 1-oz bot.	34
Acetate, com'l, lump	40	Butyric, 1-lb bot.....	1 25
Acetate, Po. Verdigris	45	Chloric, U. S. P., M. C. W., 1-lb bot....	64
Ammoniated	59	Chloric, concent., M. C. W., 1-lb bot....	74
Arsenite, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.	19	Formic, 1-lb bot.	1 59
Arsenite, 1-oz vials	19	Hydrobromic, 1-oz bot.	20
Bromide	32	Nitrous, conc., M. C. W., ¼-lb bot.....	1 10
Carbonate	38	Nitrous, conc., M. C. W., ½-lb bot.....	1 00

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Nitrous, conc., M. C. W., 1-lb bot.....lb	90	GADUOL,.....oz	37
Nitrous Spirit, 4-lb bot. lb	58	GAMBIER. lb	15
Sulphuric, U.S.P., Mallinckrodt's, 1-lb can.lb	31	GARANTOSE. 550 times sweeter than sugar.	
Sulphuric, U.S.P., Mallinckrodt's, 3-lb can.lb	27	1-lb cans lb	2 25
Sulphuric, U.S.P., ¼-lb cans, P.W.R.....lb	58	1-oz cans oz	20
Sulphuric, U.S.P., 1-lb cans, P.W.R.....lb	41	GELATIN. Cooper's, 12-lb case.....lb	65
Sulphuric, washed, 1-lb bot.....lb	42	Coxe's. doz	1 50
Sulphuric, Squibb's, in 1-500 gm cans.....ea	88	French Pink. lb	75
Sulphuric, Squibb's, in 1-250 gm cans.....ea	49	French Gold Label. lb	55
Sulphuric, Squibb's, in 1-100 gm cans.....ea	22	French Silver Label.....lb	40
Valerianic oz	30	GLASS. Powdered. lb	15
ETHYL. Bromide oz	20	Soluble. lb	25
Chloride, 10 gramme tubes Bengue.....doz	5 00	GLUCOSE. 1-lb bot.....lb	20
Chloride, 30, gramme tubes Bengue.....doz	10 00	GLUE. Common. lb	15
Chlodire, 10 gramme ea	40	White, No. 1. lb	25
Iodide (see Hydriodic Ether) oz	54	GLUTOL oz	65
EUCALYPTOL oz	16	GLYCERINE. Price's. lb	70
EUCAINE. A or B, ½s.....oz	3 60	Pure, in 10-lb cans lb	22
EUDOXINE. oz	2 10	Pure, in 50-lb cans lb	18
Tablets, 3-gr. oz	2 60	GLYCEROPHOSPHATES. Iron oz	32
Tablets, 5-gr. oz	2 50	Lime oz	22
Tablets, 1-3 gr, ¼-oz bots.....oz	3 00	Potash oz	29
EUKATROL, powd.....oz	1 00	Soda oz	28
Tablets oz	1 00	GLYCYRRHIZIN. Ammoniated oz	26
EUROPHEN. oz	1 80	GOLD and Sod. Chlo., 15-gr v'ls, M.C.W..doz	2 70
EXALGINE. oz	1 50	And Sodium Chlor, 15-gr vials, P.W.R..doz	3 30
EXTRACT. Licorice, Corigliano. lb	45	Chloride, 15-gr vials, M. C. W.....doz	5 10
Licorice, Mellor & Rittenhouse.....lb	27-30	Chloride, 15-gr vials, P. W. R.....doz	5 10
Licorice, M. & R., 25 and 50-lb box....lb	26	Mono-bromide, 15-gr vials.....ea	1 25
Licorice, soft, perf., clearly soluble.....lb	75	Tri-bromide, 15-gr vials ea	1 00
Licorice, Y. & S.....lb	27-30	Tri-cyanide, 15-gr vials ea	2 00
Licorice, powd. lb	35	GOOSE GREASE. lb	60
Logwood, bulk lb	15	GRAINS. Paradise. lb	40
Logwood, ¼s. lb	20	Powdered. lb	45
Logwood, ½s. lb	18	GUAIACOL. Carb. oz	1 50
Logwood, 1s. lb	16	Merck's. oz	18
Male Fern, U. S. P.....lb	2 25	GUARANA. Powd lb	2 40
Malt, dry lb	1 25	GUM. Aloes, Barbadoes.....lb	50
Witch Hazel gal	80-90	Aloes, Barbadoes, powd.....lb	55
Witch Hazel, 5-gal kegs, Dickenson's..gal	1 05	Aloes, Cape. lb	20
Witch Hazel, 10-gal kegs, Dickenson's..gal	1 00	Aloes, Cape, powd.....lb	20-25
FAREOL. oz	50	Aloes, Socotrine lb	40
FENETOLE lb	2 00	Aloes, Socotrine, powd.....lb	40
FERRATIN. Powder or tablets.....oz	85	Ammoniac tears. lb	40
FLAKE WHITE. English. lb	15	Arabic, Turkey, first pick.....lb	55
FLOUR. Gluten. lb	15	Arabic, Turkey, second pick.....lb	40
Rice. lb	12	Arabic, Turkey, sifted sorts. lb	20
FLOWERS. Althea. lb	40	Arabic, first pick, granulated.....lb	50
Arnica lb	20-22	Arabic, first pick, powd.....lb	50-60
Arnica, powd. lb	25	Asafoetida, Calcutta. lb	40
Calendula, new lb	90	Asafoetida, powd. lb	45
Chamomile, German, new.....lb	35	Asphaltum. lb	15
Chamomile, Roman lb	40	Benzoin, marble, select. lb	50
Elder lb	30	Benzoin, powd. lb	55
Elder, pressed. oz	25	Camphor, bulk lb	85
Kooso. lb	75	Camphor, 1-oz blocks lb	88
Kooso, powd. lb	80	Camphor, 24 to lb lb	88
Lavender. lb	35	Camphor, powd lb	1 00
Mullein.....lb	1 00	Catechu, refined. lb	18
Orange.....lb	1 10	Catechu, powd. lb	30
Poppy, red. lb	75	Copal lb	35
Rose, red. lb	1 20	Damar. lb	38
Rosemary. lb	35	Galbanum. lb	1 00
FLOUR SPAR. Powdered.....lb	25	Gamboge lb	1 10
FORMALDEHYDE lb	32	Gamboge, powd. lb	1 15
5-lb bot. lb	25	Guaiac. lb	35
FORMALIN. S. & G. lb	40	Guaiac, powd. lb	40
FORMIN oz	18	Kino, true. lb	75
		Kino, true, powd.....lb	80

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Mastic tears	lb	80	HYOSCYAMINE. Alkaloid, crys. 15-gr vls.ea	4 75
Myrrh, Turkey.	lb	35	Amorphous	gr 25
Myrrh, Turkey, powd.....	lb	40	Hydrobromate, Amorph., 15-gr.....	ea 3 00
Olibanum tears	lb	30	Sulphate, crys., 15-gr	ea 3 03
Opium	lb	5 75	Sulphate, Amorph., 5-gr vials.....	ea 1 25
Opium, powd	lb	6 25	IATROL.	oz 95
Sandarac.	lb	45	ICHTHARGAN	oz 3 00
Scammony, Aleppo.	oz	40	ICHTHORFORM	oz 1 00
Scammony, Virgin, true.....	oz	75	ICHTHYOL, 1-oz vials	oz 32
Shellac, bleached.	lb	75	1/4s	oz 4 25
Shellac, orange.	lb	70	1/2s	oz 4 10
Shellac, ground.	lb	75	1s	oz 4 00
Spruce.....	lb	1 50	INDIGO, Manila, extra.....	lb 75
Tamarac, true.	lb	1 25	IODIPIN (10% Iodized Sesame oil).....	oz 28
Thus.	lb	12	IODINE, Bromide, 1-oz vials, M.C.W.....	oz 47
Tragacanth, ribbon.	lb	90	Chloride, 1-oz vials, M.C.W.....	oz 52
Tragacanth, powd.	lb	80	Resublimed, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz 34
GUTTA PERCHA. Crude, shavings.....	lb	1 75	Resublimed, M. C. W.	lb 3 13
Crude, sheets.	lb	1 75	Resublimed, N. Y. Q.	lb 3 13
HEDONAL.	oz	1 60	Resublimed, 1-lb bot., P. W. R.	lb 3 13
HEMICRANIN	oz	90	Burnham's, soluble.	oz 1 00
HEMOGALLOL	oz	80	ODOFORM, bulk, M. C. W.	lb 3 68
Tablets	100	80	Iodoform, 1-lb bot, N. Y. Q.....	lb 3 68
HEROIN. 1-oz.	oz	6 70	Iodoform, 1-lb bots, P. W. R.....	lb 3 68
1/2-oz vial	oz	6 85	Cryst. or powd	oz 33
1/4-oz vial	oz	7 00	Deodorized.	oz 54
15-gr vial	ea	29	IODOL.	oz 1 25
Hydrochloride, oz vial	oz	6 70	IRON, Acetate, dry, 1-oz vials, M.C.W.....	oz 20
1/2-oz vial	oz	6 85	Acetate, liquor.	lb 44
1/4-oz vial	oz	7 00	Albuminate.	oz 20
15-gr vial	ea	29	Ammoniated, M. C. W.....	lb 44
HEXAMETHYLENAMINE	lb	45-1 60	And Ammonium Cit	lb 75
"	oz	16	Arsenate, 1-oz vials.	oz 18
HIERA PICRA.	lb	50	By Hydrogen	lb 60
HOFFMAN'S ANODYNE.	lb	75	Carbonate, precipitated.	lb 18
HOMATROPINE, Alk'l'd, 5-gr vials.....	ea	2 25	Carbonate, proto.	lb 42
HOMATROPINE. Alk'l'd, 5-gr vials.....	ea	2 25	Carbonate, saccharated	lb 40
Hydrobromate, 5-gr vials	ea	1 75	Chloride, 1-oz vials.....	oz 8
Hydrochlorate, 5-gr vials	ea	2 10	Chloride, crystal.	lb 34
HOMOGLOBIN. Powd	oz	1 04	Chloride, sol. for tincture.....	pt 35
HOPS, new, bulk.	lb	37	Citrate, soluble, 1-oz vials.....	oz 13
New, ozs.	lb	50	Citrate, soluble, N. Y. Q.	lb 70
New, 1/4s, 1/2s.	lb	40	Citrate, soluble, M. C. W.	lb 70
HYDROCHINON	oz	18	Citrate and quinine, N. Y. Q.....	lb 2 00
"	lb	1 42	Citrate and Quinine, sol., M. C. W....	lb 2 00
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, Drevet's U.S.P.,			Citrate and Quinine with Strych., M.C.W.lb	2 55
1-lb bots.	doz	3 00	Citrate and Quinine with Strych., M.C.W.oz	26
Drevet's U.S.P., 1/2-lb bots.....	doz	1 90	Citrate and Strychnine, 1-oz vials, M.C.W.oz	13
Drevet's U.S.P., 1/4-lb bots.....	doz	1 40	Ferrocyanide, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz 10
Marchand's, 1-lb bots.....	doz	8 00	Ferrocyanide, M. C. W.....	lb 65
Marchand's, 1/2-lb bots.....	doz	5 25	Filings.....	lb 16
Marchand's, 1/4-lb bots.....	doz	3 80	Glycerino Phosphate.	oz 32
Marchand's, 1/8-lb bots.....	doz	2 25	Hypophosphite, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz 20
M. C. W., 1-lb bots.....	doz	3 00	Iodide, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz 33
M. C. W., 1/2-lb bots.....	doz	1 80	Lactate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz 10
M. C. W., 1/4-lb bots.....	doz	1 20	Lactophosphate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz 19
Oakland, 1-lb bots.....	doz	6 50	Nitrate, sol., U. S. P., M. C. W.....	lb 34
Oakland, 1/2-lb bots.....	doz	4 00	Oxide, black.	lb 49
Oakland, 1/4-lb bots.....	doz	2 25	Oxide, brown, com'l	lb 22
Oakland, 5-lb bots.....	ea	1 59	Oxide, brown, pure	lb 74
HYDRO NAPHTHOL.	oz	75	Peptonized	oz 24
HYDRASTINE. Alkaloid	oz	10 04	Phosphate, precipitate.	lb 39
Hydrochloride	oz	20 00	Phosphate, U. S. P., scales, N. Y. Q.....	oz 13
HYDRASTININE. Hydrochloride, 15-gr vls.ea		3 00	Phosphate, U. S. P., scales, N. Y. Q.....	lb 75
HYDROQUINONE	oz	18	Pyrophosphate, soluble, N. Y. Q.....	lb 75
HYOSCINE. Amorphous, 15-gr vials.....	ea	2 00	Pyrophosphate, U. S. P., 1880, N. Y. Q..oz	13
Hydrobromate, 5-gr vials	ea	2 00	Pyrophosphate, U. S. P., 1880, N. Y. Q..lb	75
Hydriodide, 5-gr vials	ea	2 00	Reduced (Quevenne's)	lb 58
Sulphate, 5-gr vials	ea	2 00	Reduced (Quevenne's)	oz 10

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Salicylate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	15	Coltsfoot, pressed. oz	25
Subsulphate, M. C. W.....oz	6	Damiana.....lb	30
Subsulphate, M. C. W.....lb	36	Digitalis, pressed. oz	35
Subsulphate, sol., M. C. W.....lb	23	Digitalis. lb	35
Succinate oz	60	Digitalis, powd. lb	35
Sulphate, dried. lb	20	Eucalyptus. lb	20
Sulphate, gran., pure.....lb	18	Grindelia Robusta lb	25
Sulphate, pure, cryst., M. C. W.....lb	20	Grindelia Squarosa lb	40
Sulpho-Carbolate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W....oz	13	Hemlock, pressed. oz	30
Tannate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	22	Henna. lb	50
Tartrate and Ammonia, M. C. W.....oz	11	Henna, powd. lb	55
Tartrate and Ammonia, M. C. W.....lb	72	Henbane. lb	30
Tartrate and Potassium, M. C. W.....oz	10	Henbane, powd. lb	30
Tartrate and Potassium, scale, M. C. W...lb	58	Henbane, pressed, oz.....lb	30
Tersulphate, sol., U. S. P.....lb	40	Jaborandi. lb	35
Valerianate. oz	22	Jaborandi, powd. lb	40
IODOTHYRINE. oz	3 40	Laurel. lb	25
ISINGLASS, American lb	1 05	Lovage, pressed, oz.....lb	30
Russian. lb	5 25	Lungwort, pressed, oz.....lb	34
KAMALA. lb	65	Marjoram, sweet lb	36
Powd. lb	75	Rosemary, bulk. lb	20
KAOLIN.....lb	10	Rosemary, pressed, oz. lb	25
KERATIN (Pepsinized), 1/8s oz	3 53	Sage, oz. lb	25
KOUSSO. lb	75	Savin, pressed, oz.....lb	25
Powd.....lb	75	Senna, Alexandria, garbeled lb	35
KRYOFINE. oz	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, powd. lb	30
LACTUCARIUM oz	80	Senna, Tinnevely, select.....lb	25
LACTOPHEPIN. oz	1 00	Stramonium, powd. lb	30
LANOLIN. lb	80	Stramonium, pressed, oz.....lb	25
Lanae Adeps, 1-lb cans, B. J. D.....lb	35	Thyme, pressed, oz.....lb	25
Lanae, British. lb	35	Uva, Ursi. lb	20
LANUM (Adeps Lanae Hydrosus) lb	40	Witch Hazel, pressed, oz.....lb	25
LARD, Benzoated, 5-lb cans.....lb	26	LEECHES. ea	10
LARGIN oz	1 75	2 dozen lots.....ea	8
LEAD. Acetate, med. crys. or gran.....lb	33	LEPTANDRIN. oz	35
Acetate, white. lb	18	LIME, Chloride, 35-lb cans.....lb	5
Acetate, white, powd.....lb	25	Chloride, in bbls of 350 lbs lb	2 1/2
Acetate, purified, gran., 1-lb cart., M.C.W.lb	33	Chloride, lb cans doz	85
Bromide. oz	24	Chloride, 1/2-lb cans doz	60
Carbonate.....lb	12	Chloride, 1/4-lb cans.....doz	45
Chloride, 1-oz vials.....oz	11	LITHARGE. lb	12
Chromate, M. C. W.....lb	1 19	LITHIUM, Benzoate, 1-oz vials, M.C.W...oz	15
Iodide, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	25	Bromide, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	21
Nitrate, 1-lb boxes, M. C. W.....lb	23	Carbonate, M. C. W.....oz	15
Nitrate, chemically pure, M. C. W.....lb	40	Citrate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	16
Oxide, chemically pure, M. C. W.....lb	84	Iodide oz	35
Oxide lb	84	Salicylate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	15
Subacetate, sol. lb	35	LITMUS. lb	50
Sulphate, pure, M. C. W.....lb	63	Paper. doz	50
Tannate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	24	LODESTONE. lb	75
LEAVES, Aconite, German.....lb	30	LONDON PURPLE. lb	20
Aconite, powd. lb	30	LOSOPHAN. oz	1 80
Aconite, pressed. oz	25	LUPULIN, German. lb	75
Angelica, pressed. oz	25	LYCOPodium. lb	65-75
Bay, bulk. lb	15	LYCETOL. oz	4 25
Belladonna, English, bts.....lb	1 25	LYSOL, 1-gal. jugs.....gal	4 00
Belladonna. lb	30	Pints. doz	8 00
Belladonna, powd. lb	35	MACE.....lb	75
Belladonna, pressed. oz	35	Powd. lb	75
Blessed Thistle, pressed.....oz	34	MADDER, Dutch. lb	15
Borage, pressed. oz	35	MAGNESIUM, Benzoate, M. C. W.....oz	24
Buchu, long. lb	55	Bromide, Mallinckrodt's. oz	25
Buchu, short. lb	40	Calcined, Jennings', 1-lb cans.....lb	85
Buchu, powd. lb	40	Calcined, K. & M.'s, 1-lb cans.....lb	75
Buckbean, pressed oz	30	Calcined, K. & M.'s, heavy.....lb	80
Cocoa.....lb	45	Carbonate, Jennings', 2-oz.....lb	35
Conium. lb	30	Carbonate, Jennings', 4-oz.....lb	35
Conium, powd. lb	35	Carbonate, K. & M.'s, 1-oz.....lb	27
Conium, pressed. oz	30	Carbonate, K. & M.'s, 2-oz.....oz	23

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Carbonate, K. & M.'s, 4-oz.....lb	23	Tonquin, grain dr	3 25
Carbonate, K. & M.'s, small sq.....lb	60	MUSTARD, Colman's, 4-oz cans.....doz	1 75
Carbonate, powd., in 65-lb bbls.....lb	13	Colman's, 5-lb cans lb	50
Carbonate, powd., in 10-lb boxes.....lb	16	Ground, Domestic, 5-lb cans.....lb	18
Citrate, dry, English.....lb	65	NAPHTHALIN, Balls. lb	5-7
Citrate, sol. doz	1 75	Resublimated lb	27
Glycerinophosphate oz	44	Pure, 1-lb cartons, M. C. W.....lb	27
Hypophosphite, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	20	NAPHTHOL, Alpha. oz	30
Hypophosphite, M. C. W.....lb	1 69	Beta. oz	10
Hypophosphite oz	20	NICKEL, Bromide oz	32
Iodide, M. C. W.....oz	47	Bromide, 1-oz vials, M.C.W.....oz	29
Sulphite, M. C. W.....lb	49	Nickel and Ammonia Sulphate, M. C. W..lb	34
MANGANESE, Black, Oxide lb	8-10	Sulphate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	9
Phosphate, M. C. W.....oz	18	Sulphate oz	10
Carbonate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	14	NOSOPHEN. doz	4 50
Chloride, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	14	NUTGALLS, Aleppo. lb	30
Hypophosphite, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	20	Aleppo, ground. lb	35
Hypophosphite oz	20	Aleppo, powd. lb	35
Iodide, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	47	NUTMEGS, Macassar, large.....lb	60
Peptonized oz	29	Penang, powd. lb	65
Phosphate, M. C. W.....oz	18	NUTS, Areca lb	30
Sulphate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	9	Areca, powd. lb	40
MANNA, Large flake lb	1 15	Kola. lb	35
Small flake lb	75	Kola, powd. lb	40
MENTHOL lb	3 40	NUX VOMICA. lb	25
Cryst., 1-oz vials, Mallinckrodt's.....oz	30	Powdered or rasped.....lb	25
Crystallized lb	3 50	OAKUM lb	15
MERCURY, Chloride lb	99	Surgeon's. lb	20
Ammoniate, d white precip. lb	1 25	OIL, Almonds, Bitter, true, Merck's.....lb	6 59
Bisulphate lb	76	Almonds, Bitter, Allen's.....oz	75
Cyanide oz	31	Almonds, Sweet, Allen's.....lb	75
Iodide, green, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	23	Almonds, Sweet lb	50-65
Iodide, red, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	25	Amber, rectified. lb	60
Iodide, yellow, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	23	Anise lb	1 75-2 00
Nitrate, proto., 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	27	Bay Leaves, true.....oz	35
Nitrate, solution, 1-oz vials.....oz	27	Bay Leaves lb	3 75-4 00
Oxide, black, 1-oz vials.....oz	18	Benne.....gal	1 20
Oxide, red (red precip.).....lb	1 20	Bergamot lb	4 75-5 00
Oxide, yellow, 1-oz vials oz	19	Birch Tar, rectified.....lb	1 25
Salicylate, M. C. W.....oz	27	Cade.....lb	50
Subsulphate, 1-oz vials. oz	15	Cajuput (21-oz bottles).....lb	1 10-1 35
Subsulphate lb	1 12	Calamus. oz	45
Sulphuret, black. lb	78	Camphor, E. I. lb	45
White Chalk, 1-lb cartons lb	46	Caraway, seed. lb	2 25
METHYL, SALICYLATE. lb	80	Cardamon. oz	2 50
METHYLENE, Blue Medicinal oz	45	Cassia lb	1 85-2 00
MILK SUGAR, Cryst.....lb	33	Castor, Baker's A. A.....gal	1 30
Powdered, bulk lb	23	Castor, Marsh's gal	1 25
M. C. W., 1-lb cartons lb	25	Castor, 2-oz bottles.....doz	85
MORPHINE, Sulphate, 1/8s, 1-oz box, M. C. W. oz	3 55	Castor, 4-oz bottles.....doz	1 25
Sulphate, 1 1/8s, 2 1/2-oz box, M. C. W. oz	3 45	Castor, 6-oz bottles.....doz	1 75
Sulphate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W. oz	3 20	Castor, 8-oz bottles.....doz	2 25
Sulphate, 5-oz can, M. C. W.....oz	3 15	Castor, 12-oz bottles.....doz	2 50
Sulphate, 1 1/8s, 1-oz box, N. Y. Q.....oz	3 45	Castor, 16-oz bottles.....doz	3 75
Sulphate, 1 1/8s, 2 1/2-oz box, N. Y. Q.....oz	3 40	Cedar lb	60-100
Sulphate, 1-oz vials, N. Y. Q.....oz	3 20	Cedrat. oz	40
Sulphate, 1/8s, 2 1/2-oz box, P. W. R.....oz	3 40	Celery. oz	1 40
Sulphate, 1-oz bot, P. W. R.....oz	3 20	Chamomile, German. oz	5 00
In 10-oz lots, 10c oz less.		Chamomile, Roman. oz	1 75
Morphia, Acetate, 1/8s, M. C. W.....oz	3 60	China, Nut. gal	1 00
Morphia, Muriate, 1/8s, M. C. W. oz	3 55	Cinnamon, Ceylon. oz	90
Morphia, Valerianate, 1/8s, M. C. W.....oz	5 00	Citronella lb	75-85
Other salts or Morphine subject to market price based on above.		Cloves lb	1 40-1 65
MOSS, Iceland. lb	18	Cocanut lb	20-25
Irish. lb	15	Codliver, White, Norwegian gal	1 50
Irish, bleached. lb	20	Codliver, White, Norwegian, 5-gal cans..gal	1 40
MUSK, Chinese oz	40	Cognac, green. oz	2 50
		Cologne. oz	50
		Copaiba, ...lb	1 75

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Coriander.	oz	90	Savin.	lb	1 75
Cotton Seed (salad), 5-gal can.	gal	85	Spearmint	lb	6 00
Cotton Seed (salad), 1-gal can.	gal	1 10	Sperm.	gal	1 00
Croton, 24-oz bots.	lb	1 50-1 65	Spike.	lb	35
Croton	oz	20	Spruce.	lb	85
Cubebs	lb	2 00-2 25	Tansy	lb	5 50
Ergot, Keith's.	oz	57	Tar.	lb	25
Erigeron, Keith's.	oz	38	Thyme, white.	lb	1 50
Erigeron	lb	2 75	Turpentine, pure.	lb	55
Eucalyptus	lb	85	Wine, light.	oz	40
Fennel Seed	lb	2 25	Wine, heavy.	oz	50
Fusil, purified.	lb	80	Wintergreen	lb	4 00-4 25
Geranium, Rose, Chris.	oz	75	Wormseed.	lb	3 75-4 00
Hemlock	lb	85	Wormwood	lb	5 25
Hydrocarbon.	gal	1 25	Ylang Ylang.	oz	4 50
Jasmin, alcoholic.	lb	3 00	OINTMENT, Basilicon.	lb	65
Juniper Berries.	lb	1 25-1 50	Citrine.	lb	65
Juniper, wood.	lb	75	Iodine.	lb	1 25
Lard.	gal	1 10	Mercurial, 1/2 m.	lb	65
Laurel, expressed.	lb	60	Mercurial, 1/3 m.	lb	55
Lavender, Flowers	lb	3 85	Stramonium.	lb	75
Lavender, Garden	lb	1 25	Tar.	lb	50
Lemon	lb	2 00	Zinc, benzoated.	lb	65
Lemon, Sanderson's	lb	2 25	Zinc, oxide.	lb	65
Lemon, Grass	lb	2 25	OPIUM, powd. or gran., P. W. R.	lb	6 50
Linseed, raw	gal	74	ORTHOFORM	oz	1 40
Linseed, raw, case	gal	67	PANCREATIN, Pure	oz	44
Linseed, boiled	gal	74	Pure, scales, P. D. & Co.	oz	50
Linseed, boiled, case	gal	69	PAPAIN, Boehringer.	oz	75
Mace, expressed.	lb	1 75	PARAFFINE, refined.	lb	12-15
Male Fern, ethereal.	oz	35	PARALDEHYDE	lb	99
Myrbane.	lb	40		oz	14
Mullein.	oz	45	PARIS GREEN.	lb	38-42
Musk, alcoholic.	oz	1 00	PASTILLES, Fumigating, black.	lb	50
Mustard, essential.	oz	50	Fumigating, red	lb	50
Mustard, expressed.	gal	90	PEARL ASH.	lb	8-10
Neatsfoot, No. 1.	gal	90	PEEL, Orange, sweet, ground.	lb	20
Neroli, Petal.	oz	3 00	Orange, bitter, coarse.	lb	20
Neroli, Bigarade.	oz	5 75	Orange, bitter, powdered.	lb	20
Neroli, Petit Grain.	oz	55	Orange, sweet, quarters.	lb	20
Nutmegs, essential.	oz	35	PELLETIERINE, Sulphate, 15-gr vial.	lb	1 75
Olive, pure, Malaga.	gal	1 25	Tannate, 15-gr vial	lb	35
Olive, California	gal	2 75	PEPPER, black, Singapore, sifted.	lb	30
Olive, 1/2-gals.	gal	3 00	Black, powd.	lb	30
Olive, small	doz	3 75	White.	lb	40
Olive, large.	doz	7 50	White, powd.	lb	40
Olive, imported.	gal	2 00-2 10	PEPSIN, pure, U. S. P.	lb	4 50
Orange, bitter.	lb	4 50	Powd. or scales.	lb	4 50
Orange, sweet	lb	3 25	Powd., Ph. G. III.	oz	25
Origanum, pure.	lb	60	PEPTONE, Merck's, dry, from meat.	oz	34
Origanum, Chris.	lb	1 85	PETROLATUM, 1-lb cans.	doz	2 00
Palm.	lb	25	50-lb pails.	lb	7
Patchouly.	oz	75	25-lb pails.	lb	7 1/2
Pennyroyal	lb	4 00	10-lb cans.	lb	9
Pepper, black.	oz	20	5-lb cans.	lb	10
Peppermint, Hotchkiss	lb	3 00	Snow White, 50-lb pails.	lb	15 1/2
Peppermint, Wayne Co.	lb	2 80	Snow White, 25-lb pails.	lb	16 1/2
Peppermint, Western	lb	2 75	Snow White, 10-lb cans.	lb	18
Pimento.	oz	10	Snow White, 5-lb cans.	lb	19
Pinus, Sylvestris, German.	lb	1 50	Snow White, 1-lb cans.	lb	30
Pinus, Pumilio.	lb	4 50	PHENACETINE.	oz	33
Pinus Pumilio.	oz	40	PHENILINE.	oz	1 00
Rhodium	oz	35	PHENOLPHTHALEIN	oz	34
Rose, Kizanlik	oz	7 50	PHOSPHORUS, 1-lb cans.	lb	85
Rosemary, flowers.	lb	1 25-1 50	1/2-lb cans.	lb	95
Rue.	oz	40	1/4-lb cans.	lb	1 05
Sandalwood, English	lb	5 00	Amorphous.	lb	1 44
Sandalwood, German.	lb	3 00-3 20	PIPERAZIN, Schering's 10-gm vials.	bot	1 50
Sassafras.	lb	90-1 00	1/2-oz and 1-oz.	oz	4 25

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PIPERIN, 1-oz vials, Mallinckrodt's.....oz	62	Jalap, comp. lb	1 00
PIPE CLAY. lb	12	Licorice, comp. lb	25
PITCH, Burgundy lb	15	Licorice, comp., 2-oz packages.....doz	75
PITH, Sassafras. lb	1 50	Rhubarb, comp. lb	1 50
PLATINUM and Barium Cyanide, cr.....gr	15	Tooth. lb	50
Chloride oz	17 00	PROPYLAMIN, 10% solution oz	55
Chloride, solution, 10%.....oz	2 82	Hydrochlorate, 1/8-oz vials. oz	3 50
PODOPHYLLIN oz	30	PROTARGOL. oz	1 25
POPPY HEADS, German. lb	30	PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS. lb	85
POTASH, Babbitt's, 4 doz in case.....case	3 40	PYOKTANIN, Blue or Yellow oz	1 50
Caustic, pure, by alcohol.....lb	60	PYRIDINE oz	32
Caustic, white. lb	37	QUICKSILVER. lb	80
Caustic, 10-lb cans.....lb	10-12	QUINACETINE. oz	85
Solution (liq. potass.) lb	35	QUINALGIN. oz	1 25
POTASSIUM. Acetate, M. C. W., 1-lb.....lb	42	QUININE, Alkaloid, 1-oz vials, M.C.W....oz	58
Antimonate lb	1 09	Bisulphate, 1-oz vials, M.C.W.....oz	28
Arsenate, 1-oz vials oz	14	Bisulphate, 5-oz cans, M.C.W.....oz	26
Bicarbonate, cryst., M. C. W.....lb	20	Citrate, 1-oz vials, M.C.W.....oz	57
Bicarbonate, granulated, M. C. W.....lb	20	Muriate, 1-oz vials, M.C.W.....oz	51
Bicarbonate, powd. lb	20	Phosphate, 1-oz vials, M.C.W.....oz	55
Bichromate lb	18-20	Salicylate, 1-oz vials, M.C.W.....oz	54
M. C. W. lb	34	Sulphate, 1-oz cans, M.C.W.....oz	28
Bromide, crys. or gran., M. C. W.....lb	27-30	Sulphate, 5-oz cans, M.C.W.....oz	25
Carbonate, purified, M. C. W.....lb	41	Sulphate, 25-oz cans, M.C.W.....oz	21
Carbonate, bulk. lb	15	Sulphate, 50-oz cans, M.C.W.....oz	20
Caustic, pure lb	37	Sulphate, 100-oz cans, M.C.W.....oz	18
Caustic, C. P. lb	2 59	Sulphate, 1-oz cans, N. Y. Q.....oz	28
Chlorate, cryst. lb	16-18	Sulphate, 5-oz cans, N. Y. Q.....oz	25
Chlorate, gran., pure, M. C. W.....lb	22	Sulphate, 25-oz cans, N. Y. Q.....oz	21
Chlorate, powd. lb	16-18	Sulphate, 100-oz cans, N. Y. Q.....oz	18
Chloroplatinite, M. C. W., 15-gr vials..each	80	Sulphate, 1-oz cans, P. W. R.....oz	28
Chromate, yellow, neutral. lb	40	Sulphate, 5-oz cans, P. W. R.....oz	25
Citrate, M. C. W.....lb	66	Sulphate, 25-oz cans, P. W. R.....oz	21
Cyanide, fused, M. C. W.....lb	45	Sulphate, 100-oz cans, P. W. R.....oz	18
Cyanide, C. P. 99%.....lb	52	Tannate, Neutral oz	38
Cyanide, Miner's, 10-lb tin.....lb	28	Tannate, 1-oz vials, M.C.W.....oz	37
Ferricyanide, chem. pure, M. C. W.....lb	1 34	Valerianate, 1-oz vials, M.C.W.....oz	57
Ferrocyanide, pure lb	59	QUINOLINE oz	45
Glycerinophosphate.....oz	26	Tartarate oz	45
Hypophosphite, M. C. W.....lb	99	QUINIDINE. N. Y. Q., 1-oz vial.....oz	85
Iodide, M. C. W., 1-lb boxes.....lb	2 27	Sulphate, N. Y. Q., 1-oz vial.....oz	75
Iodide, N. Y. Q., 1-lb boxes.....lb	2 27	RED SAUNDERS. lb	12
Iodide, cryst. or gran., 1-lb boxes, P.W.R.lb	2 52	RESIN, Jalap oz	54
Nitrate, cryst. lb	10-12	RESORCINOL (Resorcin) M. C. W.....lb	1 30
Nitrate, granulated. lb	10-12	Resorcinol (Resorcin) M. C. W.....oz	17
Nitrate, chemically pure, M. C. W.....lb	30	ROOT, Abscess, pressed, lb.....lb	40
Oxalate, neutral. lb	28	Aconite, powd.....lb	35
Permanganate, cryst., 1-oz vials.....oz	8	Aconite, pressed.....lb	32
Permanganate, large cryst., pure, M.C.W..lb	27	Copaiba. lb	1 50
Permanganate, small cryst.....lb	25	Scamony oz	40
Phosphate, 1-oz vials.....oz	11	Alkanet lb	25
Phosphate lb	64	Alkanet, powd.....lb	30
Prussiate, red. lb	65	Angelica, pressed lb	20
Prussiate, yellow. lb	35	Angelica, powd lb	25
Sulphate, cryst. or powd.....lb	16	Arnica, pressed lb	35
Sulphate, chemically pure.....lb	60	Belladonna, pressed, lb. lb	25
Sulphide (Liver Sulphur).....lb	24	Belladonna, powd.....lb	28
Tartrate (soluble Tartar).....lb	59	Berberis Aquif, pressed, lb.....lb	45
POWDER, Antimonial. lb	85	Beth, pressed, lb.....lb	30
Aromatic. lb	1 25	Beth, powd lb	35
Carbolic Acid, disinfecting.....doz	1 50	Blackberry, pressed, lb.....lb	30
Chalk, aromatic. lb	75	Blood, pressed, lb.....lb	30
Chalk, compound. lb	75	Blood, powd.....lb	35
Chalk and Opium. lb	2 50	Blue Flag, pressed lb	25
Composition, 2-oz papers.....lb	35	Burdock, pressed, lb. lb	25
Dover's lb	1 70	Burdock, powd.....lb	25
Insect, Buhach, 6-lb cans.....lb	60	Calamus, peeled lb	30
Insect, Dalmatian. lb	25-30	Calamus, white, peeled and split.....lb	50
Insect, Mrs. Hill's, 6-lb cans.....lb	35	Calamus, powd.....lb	35

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Cohosh, black, pressed. lb	25	Rhubarb, East India, powd lb	75
Cohosh, black, powd. lb	25	Rhubarb, cut in cubes, No. 1.....lb	1 25
Cohosh, blue, pressed, lb.....lb	25	Rhubarb, cut in cubes, No. 2.....lb	1 00
Cohosh, blue, powd.....lb	25	Rhubarb, cut in fingers, No. 1.....lb	1 50
Colchicum lb	28	Rhubarb, cut in fingers, No. 2.....lb	1 25
Colchicum, powd lb	35	Salep, powd lb	1 00
Columbo, foreign. lb	25	Sarsaparilla, American lb	35
Columbo, powd.....lb	25	Sarsaparilla, American, powd lb	35
Comfrey, pressed, lb. lb	25	Sarsaparilla, Honduras lb	65
Comfrey, powd.....lb	25	Sarsaparilla, Honduras, ground.....lb	65
Cranesbill, pressed, lb.....lb	25	Sarsaparilla, Honduras, powd lb	65
Culvers, pressed, lb.....lb	25	Sarsaparilla, Mexican lb	20
Culvers, powd lb	30	Sarsaparilla, Mexican, ground lb	25
Dandelion, Am., pressed, lb.....lb	35	Sarsaparilla, Mexican, powd lb	25
Dandelion, powd lb	35	Senega, pressed lb	75
Dwarf Elder, pressed, lb.....lb	35	Senega, powd. lb	80
Elecampane, pressed, lb. lb	25	Silkweed, pressed lb	28
Elecampane, powd lb	25	Skunk Cabbage, pressed lb	30
Gelsemium, pressed, lb.....lb	25	Skunk Cabbage, powd lb	35
Gelsemium, powd lb	25	Snake, Canada, pressed.....lb	65
Gentian lb	18	Snake, Virginia lb	65
Gentian, ground lb	20	Snake, Virginia, powd lb	70
Gentian, powd lb	20	Spikenard, pressed lb	72
Ginger, African. lb	17	Spikenard, powd lb	30
Ginger, African, powd lb	18	Squills, white, sliced. lb	20
Ginger, Jamaica, bleached. lb	27	Squills, powd lb	60
Ginger, Jamaica, bleached, powd.....lb	30	Stillingia, pressed lb	25
Ginseng lb	8 50-10 00	Stillingia, powd lb	30
Golden Seal lb	2 70	Stone, pressed lb	25
Golden Seal, powd lb	2 70	Sweet Flag, pressed lb	25
Hellebore, black, pressed.....lb	25	Turkey Corn lb	28
Hellebore, black, powd.....lb	25	Unicorn, true, pressed lb	35
Hellebore, white, pressed, lb.....lb	25	Unicorn, true, powd lb	40
Hellebore, white, powd.....lb	25	Unicorn, false, pressed.....lb	40
Indian Hemp, black, pressed, lb.....lb	35	Unicorn, false, powd lb	45
Indian Hemp, black, powd lb	40	Valerian, English, bulk.....lb	35
Indian Hemp, white, pressed lb	25	Valerian, English, powd lb	35
Indian Hemp, white, powd lb	30	Valerian, German lb	30
Ipecac, Rio, powd.....lb	2 50	Valerian, German, powd lb	30
Jalap lb	30	Yellow Dock lb	25
Jalap, powd lb	35	Yellow Dock, ground lb	30
Kava Kava lb	50	Yellow Dock, powd lb	30
Ladies' Slipper, pressed, lb.....lb	75	Zedoary lb	30
Licorice, select lb	16	ROSIN, No. 1. lb	6-8
Licorice, pipstem lb	18	Barrel.	7 75
Licorice, cut, Russian lb	20	ROUGE, Jewelers' lb	50
Licorice, powd lb	16-20	SACCHARIN tin	35
Mandrake, pressed, lb.....lb	30	SAFFRON, American lb	60
Mandrake, powd lb	35	Spanish. oz	80
Marshmallow, cut lb	34	Spanish lb	10 50
Marshmallow, powd lb	35	SAL, Acetosella lb	30
Musk lb	30	Epsom lb	2 1/2-5
Orris, Florentine lb	25	Glauber lb	1 1/2-4
Orris, Florentine, Fingers.....lb	1 25	Nitre lb	10-12
Orris, Florentine, granulated.....lb	35	Nitre, granulated. lb	10-12
Orris, Florentine, powd.....lb	30	Nitre, powd. lb	10-12
Pareira Brava, pressed lb	34	Prunelle lb	45
Pink. lb	85	Rochelle. lb	28-30
Pink, powd. lb	90	Soda. lb	3-5
Pleurisy, pressed lb	25	Tartar. lb	15
Poke, pressed lb	25	SALICINE oz	37
Poke, powd lb	20	lb	4 60
Pond Lily, white, pressed lb	40	SALIPYRINE oz	1 00
Pond Lily, white, powd lb	40	SALOL, Mallinckrodt's.....oz	15
Pond Lily, yellow, pressed lb	30	Salol, Mallinckrodt's, cartons lb	1 17
Pond Lily, yellow, powd lb	35	SALOPHEN oz	1 00
Rhatany lb	30	SANTONIN, bulk, M. C. W. lb	8 00
Rhatany, powd lb	35	1-oz vials, M. C. W.....oz	60
Rhubarb, East India lb	75	SEED, Angelica lb	25

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Anise, Italian	lb	20	Rappee	lb	65
Anise, Italian, powd.....	lb	25	Rappee, 3 1/3-oz bots.....	doz	2 00
Anise, Star	lb	45	Scotch, Lorillard's	lb	65
Bird, mixed, bulk.	lb	8	Scotch, Lorillard's	doz	2 00
Bird, mixed, boxes.	doz	1 00	Scotch, Garrett's Bladders.....	lb	55
Bird, mixed, cases, 30 pks.....		2 25	SOAP, Castile, Conti's, white, box 14c less..	lb	17
Burdock	lb	25	Castile, mottled, box 8 1/2c; less.....	lb	12
Canary	lb	9-10	Castile, powdered, white.....	lb	35
Carraway, Dutch.	lb	15	Green, German	lb	25
Carraway, powd.	lb	17	Opodeldoc	lb	65
Cardamon, Malabar.	lb	1 00	SODA, Ash.	lb	2 1/2-5
Cardamon, Mangalor, bleached.....	lb	1 25	Caustic, Sticks	lb	34
Cardamon, powd.	lb	1 00	Caustic, com., drums.....	lb	3-4
Celery	lb	25	Caustic, com., 10-lb drums.....	lb	6 1/2-7 1/2
Colchicum. . .	lb	50	Caustic, purified, fused.....	lb	40
Colchicum, powd.	lb	55	Sal (carbonate) bbls., 1 3/4c.....	lb	3
Conium	lb	25	Soda Silicate, dry	lb	35
Coriander, German.	lb	14	Soda Silicate, liquid.....	lb	15-25
Coriander, German, powd	lb	20	SODIUM, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	25
Cumin	lb	18-20	Acetate, M. C. W., carton.....	lb	17
Dill	lb	25	Arsenate, 1-oz vials.....	oz	9
Fennel. . .	lb	18	Arsenite, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	10
Fennel, powd.	lb	20	Benzoate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	11
Flax, recleaned.	lb	5 1/2-6	Benzoate, 1-lb bots.	lb	56
Flax, ground.	lb	5 1/2-6	Benzoate, true fr. Gum Benzoin.....	oz	29
Flax Oil Cake	lb	2 1/2-3 1/2	Bicarbonate, C. P., powd., M. C. W.....	lb	15
Foenugreek, powd	lb	12	Bicarbonate, kegs, 3c.....	lb	4-5
Hemp, recleaned	lb	6 1/2-8	Bisulphite, dry, pure	lb	27
Henbane	lb	35	Borate, neutral	oz	19
Larkspur. . .	lb	55	Bromide, M. C. W.....	lb	32
Lobelia.....	lb	60	Cacodylate	oz	84
Lobelia, powd.	lb	65	Carbonate, pure cryst., 1-lb car., M. C. W..	lb	11
Millet, American.	lb	6-8	Carbonate, pure gran., 1-lb car., M. C. W..	lb	11
Mustard, black, Trieste	lb	10-12	Carbonate, dried, C. P., 1-lb car.....	lb	27
Mustard, white	lb	10-10	Cinnamate	oz	59
Poppy Blue	lb	16	Citrate, M. C. W.....	lb	67
Pumpkin	lb	22	Glycerophosphate, 75%	oz	24
Rape, California.	lb	6-8	Glycocholate. . .	oz	1 04
Quince	lb	1 50	Hypophosphite, purified	lb	1 14
Sabadilla	lb	35	Hypophosphite, 1-oz vials	oz	15
Sabadilla, powd	lb	30-35	Hyposulphite, 112-lb kegs.	lb	3
Stavesacre	lb	40	Hyposulphite, less	lb	5
Stavesacre, powd	lb	45	Iodide, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	31
Stramonium	lb	25	Iodide, M. C. W.....	lb	3 53
Stramonium, powd	lb	30	Nitrate, cryst., C. P.....	lb	29
Sunflower	lb	10-12	Nitrate, gran., pure, 1-lb cartons.....	lb	18
Watermelon	lb	25	Phosphate, pure, recryst., bulk.....	lb	12
Worm, American	lb	25	Phosphate, gran., pure, M. C. W.....	lb	13
Worm, American, powd	lb	25	Phosphate, dried, powd.....	lb	24
Worm, Levant	lb	35	Salicylate, 1-lb box, P. W. R.....	lb	50
Worm, Levant, powd	lb	40	Salicylate, 1-lb box, M. C. W.....	lb	50
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE	lb	28-30	Santoninate	oz	89
SILVER, Bromide, 1-oz. vials, M. C. W.....	oz	1 19	Succinate	oz	45
Chloride, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	84	Sulphate, Glauber Salts.....	lb	3-5
Cyanide, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	1 04	Sulphate, Glauber Salts, bbl.....	lb	1 1/2
Iodide, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	1 04	Sulphate, dried	lb	18-20
Lactate	oz	1 04	Sulphite, crystals	lb	10
Nitrate, cryst., 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	52	Sulphite, granulated	lb	18
Nitrate, cones, 1-oz vials.....	oz	64	Sulphite, dry	lb	22
Nitrate, fused (Lunar caustic), 1-oz vials,			Tartrate	lb	64
M. C. W.	oz	55	SOLUTIONS, Donovan's	lb	34
Nitrate, cryst., 1-oz vials, P. W. R.....	oz	52	Fowler's	lb	30
Nitrate, cryst., 1-lb vials, P. W. R.....	lb	8 25	Goulard's	lb	35
Nitrate, fused, No. 2, 1-oz vials.....	lb	42	Nitrate, Iron	lb	50
SNUFF, Garrett's, 1-oz tins.....	doz	60	Mercury, Nitrate	oz	20
Garrett's, 1 2/3-oz tins.	doz	1 10	Moncel's	lb	50
Garrett's, 3 1/3-oz tins.....	doz	1 75	Tin, Chloride	lb	35
Garrett's, 6-oz bots.....	doz	3 25	SOMATOSE, Biscuit, 8-oz boxes.....	doz	4 00
Maccaboy, 3 1/3-oz bots.....	doz	2 00	Somatose, Ferro, 2-oz tins.....	doz	10 50

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Somatose, 2-oz tins	doz	8 50	Sicily, ground.	lb	5
Somatose, 1¼-lb tins.....	lb	5 25	Strips	lb	15
Somatose, 1½-lb tins.....	lb	5 00	Washed	lb	15
SOZOIODOL, Mercury	oz	1 15	SUMAC.	lb	10
Potassium	oz	75	SYRUP, Ginger, U. S. P.....	lb	65
Sodium	oz	80	Hydriodic Acid	lb	70
Zinc	oz	1 10	Iron Iodide	lb	65
SPARTEINE, Sulphate, ⅛s.....	oz	83	Ipecac	lb	60
Sulphate, 15-gr. vials.....	ea	12	Lactucarium	lb	1 00
SPERMACEIN, in cakes.....	lb	42-45	Orange Peel	lb	65
SPIRIT, Ammonia	lb	75	Rhubarb	lb	60
Ammonia, aromatic.	lb	85	Rhubarb, Aromatic	lb	65
Camphor	lb	75	Rhubarb and Potash.....	lb	65
Chloroform, U. S. P.....	lb	75	Sarsaparilla	lb	65
Lavender	lb	60	Sarsaparilla, comp.....	lb	65
Nitre, U. S. P., 1-lb bots.....	lb	65	Senna	lb	65
Nitre, U. S. P., 4-lb bots.....	lb	58	Senega, U. S. P.....	lb	65
Nutmeg.	lb	75	Simple	lb	35
Pimento.	lb	65	Squill	lb	60
Rosemary.	lb	65	Squill, comp.....	lb	60
STEARIN	lb	20	Stillingia, comp.....	lb	60
STONE, Pumice, select.....	lb	10	Tolu	lb	60
Pumice, select, powd.....	lb	8-10	Wild Cherry	lb	60
Rotten	lb	12-15	Yerba Santa comp.....	lb	65
Rotten, powd	lb	10	TALCUM, powdered	lb	6-8
Soap, cut	lb	18	Purified	lb	20-25
Soap, powd	lb	8	TAMARINDS, pound bottles.....	lb	25
STRONTIUM, Bromide, cryst., M. C. W..oz	oz	11	Keg	ea	4 00
Carbonate, M. C. W.....	lb	34	Pulp	lb	50
Hypophosphite, M. C. W.....	oz	29	TANNALBIN.	oz	85
Iodide, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	28	TANNIN, 1-lb cartons, incl., Reg.....	lb	85-90
Lactate	oz	16	Tannin, U. S. P.	lb	1 15
Muriate, M. C. W.....	lb	32	TANNIGEN	oz	75
Nitrate, pure, dried	lb	59	TANNOFORM	oz	22
Salicylate, M. C. W.....	lb	83	TANNOPINE	oz	75
Sulphate, M. C. W.....	lb	69	Veterinary	oz	25
STYPTICIN	oz	6 50	TAR, Barbadoes	lb	25
STRYCHNINE, Acetate, ⅛-oz vials, M.C.W.oz	oz	1 75	Coal	gal	25
Arsenate, ⅛-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	1 75	Pine, bulk	gal	40
Bromide, ⅛-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	1 75	Pine, ½-lb cans.....	doz	75
Citrate, ⅛-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	1 75	Pine, 1-lb cans.....	doz	90
Crystals, ⅛-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	1 15	Pine, 2-lb cans.....	doz	1 50
Hypophosphite, ⅛-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	2 00	Pine, gal cans.....	doz	6 00
Muriate, ⅛-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	1 75	TARTAR EMETIC, M. C. W.....	lb	50
Nitrate, ⅛-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	1 75	TEREBENE, 1-lb bottles.	lb	79
Phosphate, ⅛-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	1 80		oz	14
Sulphate, ⅛-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	1 45	TERPIN HYDRATE, cryst.	oz	9
Sulphate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	1 25	Pounds	lb	55
Sulphate, 1-oz vials, P. W. R.....	oz	1 25	TERPINOL, Liquid	oz	47
Crystals, 1-oz vials, N. Y. Q.....	oz	95	THEOBROMINE, Alkaloid	oz	90
Crystals, in bulk, N. Y. Q.....	oz	90	And Sodium Salicylate	oz	60
Powdered, in bulk, N. Y. Q.....	oz	85	THIOL, dry	oz	1 00
Powdered, ⅛-oz vials, N. Y. Q.....	oz	1 10	Liquid.	oz	40
Powdered, 1-oz vials, N. Y. Q.....	oz	90	THYMOL, 1-oz vials	oz	26
STYRAX, liquid, ...	lb	60	Pounds	lb	3 10
SUGAR, burnt	lb	25	THYROIDIN	oz	1 30
Grape.	lb	25	IN, Chloride	lb	53
Milk, crystals	lb	30	Metallic, feathered	lb	1 00
Milk, powd., bulk.....	lb	23	Muriate, solution	lb	35
Milk, powd., M.C.W., 1-lb cartons.....	lb	25	Oxide, white, pure	lb	99
SULFONAL, 1-oz vials.....	oz	1 35	TINCTURE, Aconite Leaves.....	lb	65
SULPHON-ETHYL-METHANE	oz	58	Aconite Root	lb	75
SULPHON-METHANE	oz	48	Aconite Root, Fleming's.....	lb	90
SULPHUR, California, ground, 110-lb bags.lb	lb	2	Aloes	lb	65
Flowers	lb	5	Aloes and Myrrh.....	lb	65
Flowers, in bags.....	lb	2¼-3	Arnica	lb	65
Iodide	oz	38	Asafetida	lb	65
Lac., precip.....	lb	18	Belladonna	lb	65
Roll, bbl.....	lb	2¼-5			

*Articles quoted in this Journal as M. C. W. are the products of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

Benzoin	lb	75	TRIONAL	oz	1 50
Benzoin, comp.....	lb	75	TRIPOLI, bulk	lb	8-12
Blood Root	lb	65	TURPENTINE	gal	95
Buchu	lb	65	In case	gal	90
Cantharides	lb	75	Chian	oz	45
Capsicum	lb	65	Venice	lb	35
Cardamom	lb	75	URANIUM, Acetate, 1-oz vials	oz	59
Cardamom, comp.....	lb	75	Chloride, 1-oz vials	oz	47
Catechu, comp.....	lb	75	Nitrate, 1-oz vials	oz	45
Cinchona, comp.....	lb	75	Sulphate, 1-oz vials	oz	47
Cinnamon	lb	65	UROTOPIN	oz	60
Colchicum Root	lb	75	Tablets, 20 in box.....	box	25
Colchicum Seed	lb	75	UNGUENTUM CREDE, ½-oz jars.....	oz	90
Columbo	lb	60	URETHANE	oz	54
Conium	lb	65	VANILLIN, 1-oz vials.....	oz	75
Cubebs	lb	65	VERATRINE, pure, ½-oz vials.....	oz	2 40
Digitalis	lb	65	VERONAL, powd.....	oz	1 60
Ergot	lb	75	Tablets, 10c.	ea	30
Ergot, ethereal	lb	80	Tablets, 100s	ea	2 25
Galls	lb	60	VERDIGRIS	lb	40
Gelsemium	lb	75	Powdered	lb	45
Gentian	lb	60	WATER, Cherry, Laurel.....	pt	50
Gentian, comp.....	lb	65	Chlorine	lb	40
Ginger	lb	65	Distilled	gal	8-10
Guaiac	lb	75	Elder Flower	lb	50
Guaiac, ammoniated	lb	75	Orange Flower, triple.....	lb	35
Guaiac, Dewees'	lb	75	Orange Flower	gal	2 00
Hyoscyamus	lb	65	Orange Flower, Chiris, small.....	doz	2 00
Iodine.	lb	1 40	Orange Flower, Chiris, large.....	doz	3 75
Iodine, colorless.	lb	1 40	Rose, triple	lb	40
Iodine, comp.	lb	1 40	Rose	gal	2 00
Iodine, Churchill's.	lb	1 75	Rose, Chiris, 6¾-gal coppers.....	gal	1 75
Ipecac	lb	80	Rose, Chiris, small.....	doz	2 00
Iron Acetate	lb	65	Rose, Chiris, large.....	doz	4 00
Iron Chloride	lb	50	WAX, Bayberry	lb	45
Iron Citro-Chloride	lb	65	Bees, yellow, refined.	lb	37-40
Jalap	lb	65	Bees, yellow, oz.	lb	45
Kino	lb	75	Bees, white, extra.	lb	60
Lobelia	lb	60	Bees, white, No. 1.	lb	55
Lobelia, ethereal	lb	65	Fruit, can, red.....	lb	8
Myrrh	lb	75	Fruit, can, white	lb	8
Myrrh and Capsicum.....	lb	75	Japan	lb	18-20
Nux Vomica	lb	65	WAX, FLOOR	lb	25-38
Opium	lb	1 25	Johnson's, 1-lb cartons.....	doz	4 00
Opium, camphorated	lb	60	Johnson's, ½-lb cartons.....	doz	2 25
Opium, deodorized	lb	1 30	Johnson's, ¼-lb cartons.....	doz	1 40
Orange Peel	lb	65	Bowdlear's, 1-lb cartons	doz	4 20
Quassia	lb	60	WHITING, Gilders'	lb	3
Rhatany	lb	60	Spanish	lb	2½
Red Saunders	lb	65	WINE, Antimony	lb	65
Rhubarb	lb	65	Aromatic	lb	65
Rhubarb, Aqueous	lb	60	Colchicum Root	lb	75
Rhubarb, Aromatic	lb	70	Colchicum Seed	lb	65
Rhubarb, comp.....	lb	65	Ergot	lb	1 25
Rhubarb, Sweet	lb	65	Ipecac	lb	1 25
Rhubarb and Aloes.....	lb	65	WOOD, Brazil, ground.....	lb	10
Rhubarb and Senna.....	lb	65	Camwood	lb	10
Senna	lb	65	Fustic, cut	lb	3½-5
Senna, comp.....	lb	65	Fustic, ground	lb	6
Serpentaria	lb	65	Guaiac, rasped	lb	10
Stramonium Leaves	lb	65	Hypernic.	lb	8-10
Stramonium Seed	lb	65	Logwood, chip.	lb	8-10
Strophanthus	lb	1 25	Logwood, ground.	lb	8-10
Tolu	lb	75	Nic.	lb	8-10
Valerian	lb	65	Quassia, chip.	lb	15
Valerian, ammoniated	lb	85	Quassia, ground.	lb	18
Veratrum Viride	lb	65	Quassia, powdered.	lb	18
Warburg's	lb	1 75	Red Sanders, ground.	lb	12
TRIKRESOL, S. & G.....	lb	60	Red, cut.	lb	10
TRIMETHYLAMINE	oz	55			

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XANTHOXYLIN, Keith's	oz	1	13
XYLOL	lb	70	
ZINC, Acetate, 1-lb bottles, M. C. W.....	lb	43	
Benzoate	oz	24	
Benzoate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	24	
Carbolate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	24	
Carbonate, precipitate, 1-lb cartons.....	lb	25	
Chloride, fused, 1-oz vials	oz	13	
Chloride, granulated	lb	33	
Cyanide, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	21	
Hypophosphite, 1-oz vials	oz	29	
Iodide, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	35	
Metallic, pure, feathered.....	lb	27	
Oxide, English, Hubbuck's.	lb	50	
Oxide, pure, M.C.W.	lb	30	
Permanganate	oz	52	
Phosphate, M. C. W.....	oz	10	
Phosphide	oz	23	
Sulphate, cryst.....	lb	8-10	
Sulphate, cryst., chemically pure, M.C.W..	lb	18	
Sulphide, 1-oz vials, M. C. W.....	oz	16	
Sulphocarbonate, M. C. W.....	lb	59	
Sulphocarbonate, 1-oz vials, M. C. W....	oz	11	
Sulphate, H. P.	lb	15	
Sulphate, dried, H. P.....	lb	25	
Sulphocarbonate	oz	10	

MINERAL WATERS.

	Case	Dozen
Apenta Bitter Water, 50 bots in case...	\$10 00	\$2 65

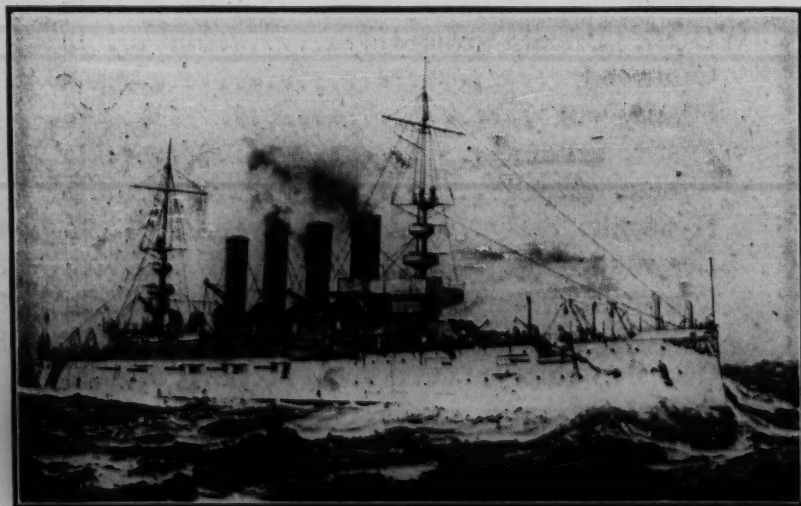
Apollinaris, 50 qt bots in case.....	8 50	2 25
Apollinaris, pints.	12 00	1 60
Buffalo Lithia, 12 ½-gal. bots in case..	6 00	
Bartlett, 50 qt. bots. in case.....	8 00	2 25
Bethesda, 50 qt. bots. in case.....	7 50	2 25
Bethesda, 12 ½-gal. bots. in case.....	5 50	
Bythia Water	10 00	2 50
Carlsbad, Sprudel, 30 qt. bots. in case..	11 00	4 50
Carlsbad, Muhlbrun, 50 qt. bots. in case	18 00	4 75
Congress (Saratoga), 48 bots. in case..	8 00	2 50
Franz Joseph, 50 bots. in case.....	11 00	3 00
Garrod Spa Lithia, pints.....	6 00	2 00
Garrod Spa, Lithia, ½-gal.....		5 00
Hathorn, 48 pt. bots. in case.....	8 00	2 50
Hunyadi Janos (in case), 50 qt. bots..	11 00	3 00
Hunyadi Matyas, 50 qt. bots. in case..	9 00	2 50
Londonderry Lithia, 50 qt. bots. in case	10 00	2 50
Londonderry Lithia, ½ gallons.....	9 50	6 50
Londonderry Lithia, 100 pints.....	13 50	1 75
Poland, qts.		5 00
Rackoczy Kissengen		5 00
Red Raven Splits.	5 00	1 35
Rubinat Condal, 50 pt. bots. in case..	14 00	3 75
Veronica		5 50
Vichy Water Celestine	10 25	3 00
Risk of breakage is assumed by buyer.		
Villacabras Water, qts., 50 bots. in case	17 50	4 50
Witter, 36 bots in case.....	12 00	4 50
White Rock Splits.	9 90	1 20
White Rock, pints	11 50	1 50
White Rock, quarts.	8 85	2 25
(Cash discount 5% on case prices White Rock.)		

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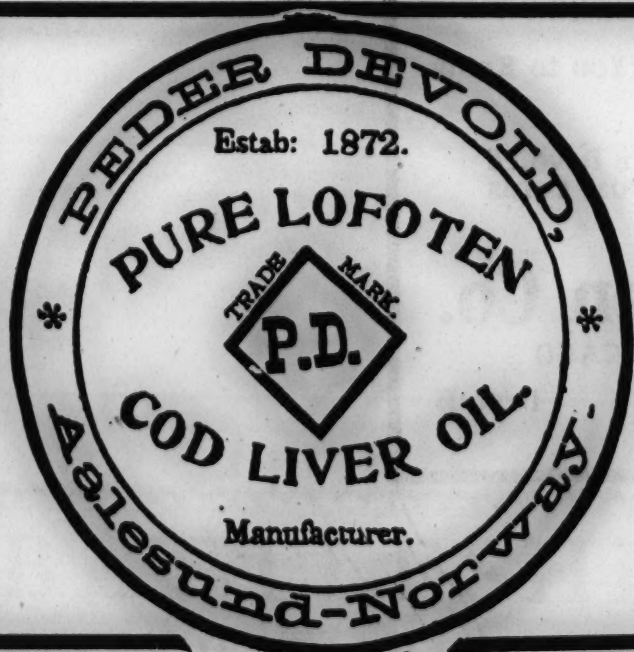
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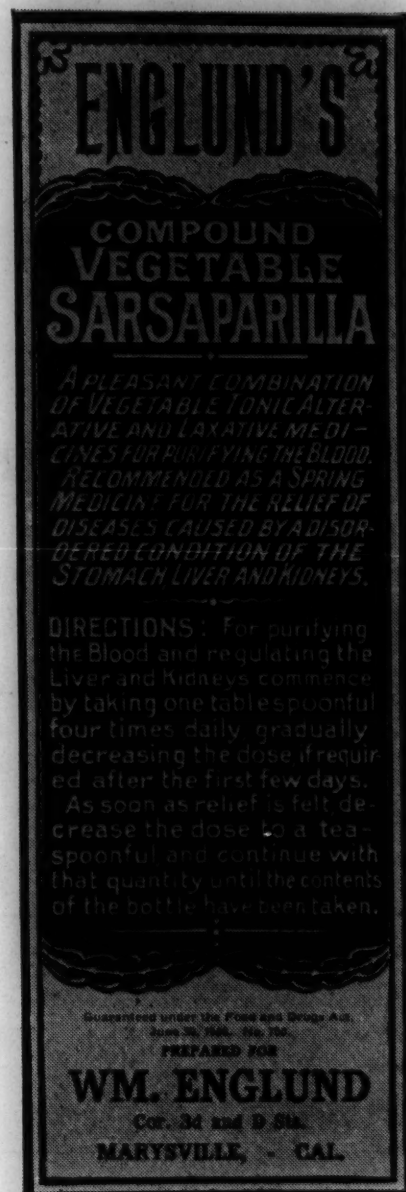
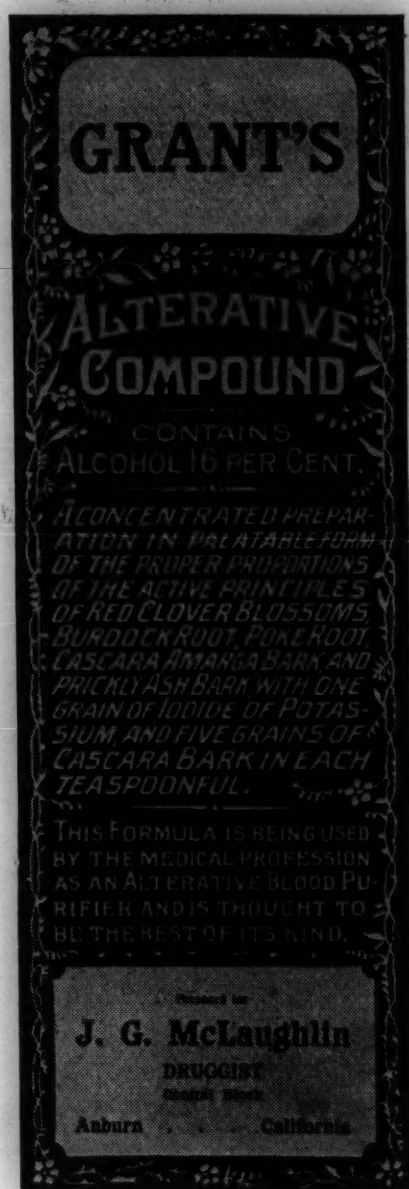
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